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HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

General L. C. Baker's Narrative.

THE MILITARY DETECTIVE POLICE DURING THE WAR—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—JEFFERSON DAVIS—THE BURIAL OF BOOTH.

General Lafayette C. Baker, the well-known Chief of the Bureau of National Detective Police during the rebellion, has published a portly volume, presenting a record of the operations of his force, "so far as it is proper to make them known to the public."

The following is the General's account of the first conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln:

"In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman, holding a position in this city which made him a proper agent to act on the information, was waited upon by a lady, who stated to him her suspicions or knowledge—whence derived we are not able to say—of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln when on his way from his home, in Illinois, to Washington, to be inaugurated as President. The active parties, or some of them, in the business, were understood to be in Baltimore. At all events, the gentleman considered that the intelligence had sufficient foundation to make it his duty to satisfy himself whether it might be correct. He accordingly employed a detective officer, a man who had in his profession become notable for his sagacity and success, to go to Baltimore and adopt his own course to detect the parties to and plan of the conspiracy. The officer went to Baltimore and opened an office as some sort of a broker or agent under an assumed name. Being supplied with needful funds, he made occasions to become acquainted with certain classes of secessionists, and by degrees was on free and easy terms with them. He took each man in his humor, dined and supped with some, gambled with others, "treated," and seconded dissipations in more ways than need be expressly stated, until he had secured enough of their confidence to be familiar with the particulars of their schemes. Meanwhile it had been ascertained that on the line of the Baltimore Railroad there were men engaged in military drilling. Several other detectives were employed by the chief to discover the purpose of those organizations and, disguised as laborers or farm hands, they got themselves mustered in. One of the military companies proved to be loyal in its purpose; another, under pretence of being prepared to guard one or more of the bridges north of Baltimore, was designed for quite an opposite purpose. It will be remembered that on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln set out from his home for Washington, his intended route thither was published. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia. It is said to believe that Mr. Lincoln was not advised especially of any personal danger until he was about to go to Harrisburg, and then, at the instance of the gentleman who referred to, was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied, however, that he had promised the people of Harrisburg to answer their invitation, and he would do so if it cost him his life. He accordingly visited Harrisburg on the 22d of February, 1861. It was intended that he should rest there that evening. But under the management of "the gentleman" referred to, arrangement was effected. The night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington left at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 23d, and to enable him to do so a special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Mr. Lincoln, in the former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took the special train, and came to Philadelphia. Meanwhile, in anticipation of this movement, "the gentleman" had insured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train, under the pretence that a parcel of important documents for one of the departments in Washington must be dispatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a similar representation, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city with or after the usual Philadelphia and Baltimore time. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad time-tables had been made up in the office of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Company, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, he entered a carriage in waiting, and with his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and, passing through the depot entered the bars, Mr. Lincoln in his company. As Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked: 'Old fellow, it's rather late for you the train was detained to-night,' or you wouldn't have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln's intended visit. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation. To guard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was ordered to be under it when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore, at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated arrival to follow on that day, and in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence the extra precaution above mentioned, regarding the telegraph. In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a dispatch to "the gentleman" that "the goods of the consignment have been delivered." The public, and, above all, the conspirators awoke on the morning of the 24th to be astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that the story of his disguise in a "Scotch cap" and cloak was untrue. He wore his ordinary travelling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

"On one occasion," he adds, "I carried to Mr. Lincoln two anonymous communications, in which he was threatened with assassination. In a laughing manner he remarked: 'Well, Baker, what do they want to kill me for? If they kill me, they will run the risk of getting a worse man.'"

The narrative of the pursuit of Booth and his accomplices is given in the words of a correspondent of a newspaper, and need not be repeated. But the following statement about Mrs. Surratt is new: "During my visit to the prisoner, before the execution, *Mrs. Surratt confessed to me her complicity with the conspirators* so far as the intended abduction was concerned, but affirmed that *she resolutely refused to the urging of Booth in aiding the plot of assassination.* He insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspiracy."

The following passage sets at rest the dispute as to the final disposition of Booth's body:

"In order to establish the identity of the body of the assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the President, Booth had had a *tumor* or *carbuncle* cut from his neck by a surgeon. On inquiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well-known and very skilful surgeon, of twenty-five years' practice in Washington, had performed the operation.

"Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, &c. After being sworn he pointed to the scar in the neck which was then plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. Gen. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., was on board the gun-boat where the *post mortem* examination was held, with his assistants. Gen. Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column, through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the ball, in breaking in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under-clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gun-boat direct to the old penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with mixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone was lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

Failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

The New York *Advertiser* says the failure of this firm excites considerable comment among foreign houses. The house has enjoyed a high credit in this city, being supposed to be immensely wealthy; their bills were very generally distributed among the foreign bankers of this city, and are mostly without documents. Various surmises are made as to the cause of the failure, but nothing appears to be actually known.

The supposition that it is a feint to evade the liabilities connected with the United States suit against the firm may appear rather alarming under the circumstances, but it is not credited by those most familiar with the members and affairs of the firm. The more probable supposition is that the suspension is due to the withdrawal of credit facilities by parties at Liverpool.

The house is known to possess large assets in vessels, and in real estate in the South, and there seems to be good reason for hoping that it will ultimately liquidate all indebtedness. There are no indications of embarrassment likely to result to holders of their paper here, although its effect is, for the moment, to slightly derange exchange.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE FENIANS.

EXTENSIVE WAR PREPARATIONS.

Arms and Ammunition for One Hundred Thousand Men.

IMPENDING MOVEMENT ON CANADA

Preparations on the Borders.

[From the New York Herald.]

It may have been supposed by many, owing to the lull in Fenian matters during the present year, that the attack on Canada was finally and forever postponed; but any one acquainted with the interior workings of the organization would be disabused of the idea by observing the magnitude of its secret operations. In consideration of the fact that the United States Government is said to have formed a determination not to intercede or interfere in any movements of the Fenians against Canada in future, it was thought inappropriate to obtain privately the details of their preparations during the past eighteen months for a public announcement.

By a visit to the iron foundry of McDermott & Co., in Eighteenth street, near avenue B, it was observed and learned that since the first of January, 1866, the most active preparations have been in progress in the way of manufacturing ordnance and arms for the Fenians under the leadership of President Roberts. During this time they have been manufacturing at this foundry large numbers of twelve and twenty-four pounders, of bronze metal, of ten hundred or twelve hundred pounds weight each, and shells of various sizes at the rate of two hundred per day. Besides this, three or four tons of grape and canister shot have been manufactured daily, or, since the receipt of the contract, over two thousand tons. Three or four United States service field cannon have also been made. The howitzers have been principally made at other foundaries. About twenty or thirty twelve pounders, or Napoleon guns, have also been made during the past year. These are manufactured of bronze metal or brass, and weigh about seven hundred pounds each. They are to be drawn by four horses.

The foundry employs thirty-five men, who are constantly employed in the manufacture of ordnance for the Fenian service. These have been actively employed for the past eighteen months. Three or four mounted howitzers have also been made at this foundry by McDermott & Co. These weigh nine hundred pounds each, and can propel a twelve pound shot or shell a distance adequate to effectual work in actual service. These guns and munitions of war are stationed in twelve buildings in this city, ostensibly rented for mercantile purposes, but which are soon to yield forth their armed contents ready and ripe to deal another and severe blow on the Canadian government. A similar arrangement obtains in every prominent city in the country.

The Fenians in this city alone have already stored away enough artillery and ammunition to equip one hundred thousand men and supply them with the material of war for six months. These munitions of war are of a superior kind, which make them immeasurably superior to those used in the great rebellion. All the inventions and improvements in Europe and elsewhere, whose excellence has been established by actual use, are being availed of to the amplest extent of the Fenian exchequer. Many of these guns are improvements on the Spencer rifle used. They have cannon which will impel ten shots per minute, and only require three men to manipulate them. Formerly it required at least eight men to work a single cannon. These arms have cost the Fenian organization five hundred thousand dollars, and the ammunition for six months over one million dollars. This fund has also furnished numerous torpedoes of the most destructive character at the rate of six per day, and have therefore stored in their private arsenals about twenty-five hundred; varying in weight from two to six hundred pounds each. They are very costly each, and are to be used for harbor purposes, in order to destroy the commerce of an enemy. A vessel coming in contact with one of these will be blown up or sunk. Provision has been made unserviceable. They are filled with powder and nitroglycerine, or Greek fire—a very recent invention, remarkable for its destructive qualities. Millions of fuses are also being manufactured by this firm. These are, of course, used for igniting and bursting the shells. They are made to explode from two to fifty seconds. A large number of spherical case shells have also been made. These are filled with gun or round musket balls. They are the same as the ordinary shell, save a little heavier, and are filled with balls. They contain but a small charge internally, in order to break the shell. The force of the explosion breaks the shell and scatters the balls far and wide with a deadly effect a distance of over 1,000 yards.

In the secret arsenals of this city alone there are 10,000 spherical case shells, 20,000 grenade shells, 37 tons of gun powder, 7 tons of canister shot, as well as 100 twelve and twenty-four pound howitzers, together with the others mentioned. These latter were bought cheap from the United States Government at old iron, one cent and a half per pound, as well as a large amount of cannon and ammunition not mentioned above. Two or three tons of hand grenades are being manufactured daily by McDermott & Co. for the approaching Fenian movement. These are three-inch shells, and can be thrown by the hand among a garrison or impelled from the mouth of a gun or howitzer.

The appearance at the foundry is not such as to suggest any warlike demonstrations of this magnitude. All the work, as far as it was to be completed, being quietly and secretly hauled away to the private Fenian arsenals in the city.

It will be rembered that when the Sweeny party got the start of the O'Mahony party by actual operations in the field the latter organization deemed it best to divert the ranks of the Roberts or Sweeney party by moving on Campo Bello, inasmuch as aggressive movements on Canada seemed to have grown suddenly popular above any secret invasion of the Green Isle itself. Killian was sent up by O'Mahony with a strong force to Campo Bello, and failed, at least to lead the United States into difficulty with England about the fisheries in that section of country. In this movement McDermott was adjutant general to Killian, and the grand practical prime mover of this attempt on the British possessions. At this time McIntyre, who is a member of the firm of McDermott & Co., was acting with Killian. McDermott also fought bravely and gallantly in the Union army during the rebellion. It is not surprising, therefore, that with his reputation as one of the most courageous, daring and patriotic of Irishmen here extending the influence of his money and the power of his knowledge and skill in the direction of this great and important movement—Canada, which is so soon to startle the skeptics who have no faith in the Irish character. A mightier than Tamerlane will sweep down upon the British provinces of America, and if not successful will at least give the British Lion a bitter foretaste of what feeling prevails against his majesty among the exiled Irishmen of America and of the wide world over.

United States District Court of Richmond.

We have already published, on authority, a denial of the statement made in the New York *Times*, that the colored members of the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia were incompetent for the discharge of the duties of their position. The following, which we find in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday, is a more emphatic denial of the falsehood than that heretofore given:

Inasmuch as this Grand Jury now in session for the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the city of Richmond, is the first that has ever been held in the United States composed of both races, and a natural desire exists in the public mind to know something of its working and of the capacity exhibited by the colored race for the duties recently devolved upon them.

Therefore, we, the white portion of said Grand Jury, are gratified to have it in our power to state that the conduct of the colored grand jurors has been, throughout their session, uninterruptedly exemplary and praiseworthy; they have not only been unassuming, but courteous and respectful to all, giving proper and earnest attention to the business before us; and manifesting gratifying degree of intelligence, but an earnest desire to discharge their duties with fidelity and impartiality to all parties—in short, they would compare favorably with the same number of white persons ordinarily selected for such a position.

The Weather and the Crops.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:

The farmers, as usual with that race, are beginning to grumble and predict a failure of crops, though as yet it does not appear that ruinous damage has been done, except in the necessary delay of operations which will make the time of harvesting later than usual, and give a possibility of injury by early fall frosts. The continued rain and coolness thus far is said to be rather beneficial to wheat and small crops, giving them firm and deep roots capable of sustaining a greater yield when the hot weather comes on with a rush, as it probably will. Corn planting has been almost entirely prevented as yet, and this crop, which needs heat more than moisture, will suffer if the sun does not make its appearance. The best of the crops this year, or any considerable damage to them, would be an especially great misfortune, but there is no good reason yet to fear this. Seed time and harvest do not often fail, although this is almost annually predicted.

THE Emperor, with Prince Oscar of Sweden, witnessed some interesting experiments May 6, at Vincennes with the Chassepot rifles. The regiment was placed 600 yards from the mark. After precisely two minutes firing, it was found that the battalion of 500 men had fired 8,000 balls, and 1,992 had struck the line of object aimed at. Not a blade of grass was left in front of the mark. The Emperor, it is said, exclaimed "It is frightful, it is positive massacre." The recoil of the gun is represented as insignificant.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Partial List of Nominations for Western District of Pennsylvania---Form of Commission Issued by Judge McCandless.

Chief Justice Chase has nominated and recommended the following gentlemen to Judge McCandless for appointment as Registers in Bankruptcy:

Twelfth Congressional District—Edward N. Willard, of Scranton, Luzerne county.

Thirteenth District—Edward Overton, of Towanda, Bradford county.

Seventeenth District—John Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county.

Twentieth District—Lorenzo D. Rogers, of Franklin, Venango county.

Twenty-First District—James A. Hunter, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

Twenty-Second District—Samuel Harper, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.

Twenty-Third District—John N. Purviance, of Butler, Butler county.

Twenty-Fourth District—J. B. Donley, of Waynesburg, Greene county.

The following is the form of commission issued to a Register in Bankruptcy, the name of the appointee in this District being used as an example:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge, Western District of Pennsylvania.

To Samuel Harper, Esquire, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, greeting:

Whereas, By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States, within and for the several Districts, to appoint in each Congressional District in said Districts, (upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,) one or more Registers in Bankruptcy, to assist the Judge of the District Court in the performance of his duties under this Act;

And whereas, the Honorable Salmon P. Chase, L. L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has addressed to me a letter, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867," I nominate and recommend to you Samuel Harper, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, for the office of Register in Bankruptcy, for the Twenty-second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania. S. P. CHASE,

Chief Justice of the United States.

To the Honorable WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Now know ye, that in obedience to the provisions of the said Act of Congress, and the power and authority in me thereby vested, and in pursuance of, and in conformity with the nomination and recommendation of the said Chief Justice, who, by such nomination and recommendation, reposes entire confidence in your legal learning, personal integrity, and your business capacity, I, Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, have appointed, and, by these presents, do appoint you a Register in Bankruptcy for the 22d Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, to assist me in the performance of my duties under the said act, and to do and perform all such acts and things, and to exerciseall such power and authority, and to receive such fees and emoluments, as a Register in Bankruptcy, appointed under the said act, may do, perform, exercise, and receive, by force of any of the Laws of the United States; subject, nevertheless, to removal by the said District Judge, as provided by the 5th section of the said Act.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the said Court to be affixed, at Pittsburgh, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1867, and in the 91st year of the Independence of the United States.

WILSON MCCANDLESS,
U. S. District Judge.

STATE ITEMS.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, in boring for new veins of coal, recently discovered a vein of superior quality twenty-two feet thick.

The two Republican papers of Gettysburg have been consolidated, under the ownership and management of Hon. Ed. McPherson, Robt. G. Harper and D. A. Buehler with the title of the *Star and Sentinel*.

Jackson Cumberland, (colored,) of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, desires information of the whereabouts of his family, a wife, named Jenny, and two children, one a boy, named Albert, age about 11 years, the other a girl, named Martha, age about 6 years. The father was in the Union army as hostler at the time of Milroy's retreat, at which time the mother and two children fled to Pennsylvania, since which time he has not been able to learn their whereabouts.

The Commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of a manument at Harrisburg to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who lost their lives in the war with Mexico, having selected a plan and specifications, invite proposals for the erection of said monument, and will receive such propositions until ten o'clock on the 12th day of June. The plan and specifications are to be seen at the Executive Chamber. Proposals should be addressed to Gen. A. L. Russell, Secretary of the Commission.

On the 16th a shearing took place in the vicinity of Bealesville, Washington county, at which Mr. Samuel Hawkins sheared some fine Spanish merinos which gave an average fleece of one pound and one half pounds to every five pounds of carcase. These were all two year old ewes, suckling lambs. The best fleeces were taken from a buck lambling, a present to every fourth person who shall purchase a single article of life when sheep give the lightest fleeces. His two buck lambs, bred from Dean's Winkley, Vermont, yielded 28.8 ounces to 120 pounds of carcase. This is hard to beat, and eclipses the best cuts of the late shearing at Auburn.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church will be laid in Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Tuesday, June 4th. The sermon will be preached by Rev. S. Wall, President of St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh.

A few nights ago the house of Jacob Ruble, of Springhill township, in Fayette county, was entered by some unknown person or persons, and robbed of about seventeen hundred dollars in money and Government bonds.

On Friday last, at Speer's saw-mill, in Homer, Indiana county, a young man named Alexander Snoop, was instantly killed by coming in contact with the saw. It appears that in working about the saw, his finger came in contact with it, while it was in motion, cutting it pretty badly, when, it appears, he jumped back to get away from the saw, but instead of that, the struck one of the timbers of the mill which knocked him back against it, when he had both his legs, his right arm at the shoulder, his left hand, and the whole top of his head cut off. It was a horrible sight to see.

The Uniontown *Genius* of yesterday says: On Thursday night last the excellent and well-known wife of S. W. Snyder died, and on Saturday, as the friends and relatives were gathering for the funeral, and an early dinner being prepared and on the table, it was discovered that the house was on fire. The fire was put out with but little damage to the building, but not considerable time and inconvenience to the family. Such an unfortunate occurrence can be better imagined than described.

Black Band Iron Ore Discovery.

The Tuscarawas, Ohio, *Advocate* tells the following story relative to a monster vein of black band iron ore, said to have been discovered in that county: We learned some time since that a large quantity of black band ore had been discovered on the farm of Mr. Joseph Junkins, about three miles north-east of this place. After careful examination it is found that this is the most important discovery of mineral wealth ever made in the county. The ore is supposed to cover an area of at least ten acres. The vein is from nine to twelve feet thick; say that it will average but nine feet, it will yield 21,780 tons to the acre. We understand the Dover Furnace Company has bought the ore, and will mine and convey it away, paying Mr. Junkins eighteen cents per ton. This would be at the rate of three hundred and nine hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents per acre. The ten acres, containing 21,780 tons per acre, will bring Mr. Junkins the snug sum of $29,204. A correspondent has called black band ore to make one ton of pig iron. According to this calculation the ten acres would produce about 62,228 tons of iron, which at fifty dollars per ton would be worth three million one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred dollars! This county is full of ore fields equally as rich as the one named above.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says: The Western Union Company is levying a relentless war upon such lines as attempt to compete with them, in hopes of driving them to the wall. The managers of that company have stated that hereafter they will not purchase competing lines, except when sold out under the auctioneer's hammer. They have determined, by reduction of tolls below a living rate, to force all competing lines into bankruptcy. In pursuance of this policy they have reduced the price of messages between the Gold Board and Chicago to fifty cents per words, and of course the Franklin and Insulated Lines have followed their lead. It is not improbable that the contest now existing between the several business between Boston and Washington below even the present rates. Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed by the Western Union Company, new lines are being constructed and other projected lines, the profits of which will eventually be combined into a general system of competing lines that will give the present monopoly a pretty hard tussle. The indications are that in a few years there will be a telegraphic contest which will exceed in bitterness and determination any that has preceded it.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—At an entertainment, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, there were six hundred Past Grands present, representing 60,000 Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania. In response to a sentiment the Grand Sire delivered an address on the subject of Odd Fellowship, setting forth in brilliant colors the beauty of the order and its immense power to do good. The order in the United States, North and South, is in a prosperous condition, and its rapid increase in the number of its members will be productive of a larger amount of benevolence than has hitherto been the case. Addresses were also delivered by other Past Grands from different parts of the State of Pennsylvania, all of whom gave evidence of the prosperity of the order in the different sections of the State.

WHILE England is already provided with the Snyder rifle, Prussia with the needle gun, and France with the Chassepot rifle, Austria is arming its troops as rapidly as possible with a new breech-loader, the invention of a certain Herr Werndl. It is said to be simple in its construction, will fire twenty-four rounds a minute, and will penetrate a five-inch deal board at 1,200 yards. It is very light, costs only about ten dollars in our money, and has a remarkable capability for rough usage. The barrel and backpiece being of one piece of steel and supported by a long stock, there is nothing to break. Herr Werndl, who has refused all foreign contracts, asks nothing for his patent, but offers to make 200,000 rifles a year.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS has promulgated an important principle, which the Assessors and others concerned in the administration of the internal revenue are apt to forget. Their general principle appears to be to interpret the law adversely to the taxpayer, and on every point of doubtful construction to take advantage of their power and decide in favor of the Government. Mr. Rollins, on the other hand, reminds one of his official correspondents that the first instruction of the Tax Law should be controlled by the disposition of Congress in regard to it; and since that disposition was last session decidedly in favor of the taxpayer, the rule should be to decide doubtful points in the same spirit.

THE Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: "Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, proposed to resign his office as Provisional Governor of that State, in case the injunction asked for by him, against the execution of the Military act should not be sustained. It is said that he will accordingly resign, and General Pope will appoint his successor, who will serve till an election shall take place under the new Constitution of the State. Mr. Seward, formerly a Representative in Congress before the war, had been designated as the military appointee, but he has declined the honor."

A TERRIBLE hail storm occurred in Gonzales county, Texas, on the 27th ult., doing considerable damage to the crops and destroying quite a number of calves, young colts and even grown horses. The trees were stripped of their leaves, the growing corn riddled, and in some fields the cotton was so entirely destroyed as to make replanting necessary. The corn, it is thought, will recover, and with good seasons yield a fair crop. So reports the Galveston *News* of the 11th inst.

PROFESSOR DEAN, of the Pittsburgh High School, thus speaks of the Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, manufactured in this city by Lockhart & Co.: "In my opinion it combines better than any other rod that I have ever seen, the essential features of a complete lightning protection; it is also worthy of general introduction for its comparative cheapness and durability."

Connellsville Railroad Litigation.

For answer to numerous inquiries in regard to this matter we have gathered the following:

There was a favorable decision obtained by the Company at Williamport in June of last year. From this the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Company took preliminary steps for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, but let it lie dormant until the old Company, (which was a formal co-defendant) also appealed, stating that they were not disatisfied with the decree at Williamsport, but that the other Company having control of the appeal was purposely delaying the trial. Judge Black for the Southern Pennsylvania Road moved to dismiss this appeal on the ground of collusion between the parties. The Court refused to dismiss and decided the appeal to be well taken, and in effect that the old Company had the the right thus to obtain a decision defining its legal status. Upon the urgent and pressing demand of the old Company the 6th of the present month was fixed for the hearing, but Judge Black came into Court again and made oath that he was taken by surprise and stated that the case was immediately to be tried in another form before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., and upon his affidavit and representations the Court rescinded the order for the hearing, and the case goes over to December next.

The other case is a quo warranto, or inquiry upon the part of the State through the Attorney General, as to the authority by which this company exercised any functions as a railroad. This was *professedly* upon the part of the State alone, and no private interests or issues were supposed to intervene, and yet the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Central roads are both represented by attorneys.

On last Saturday the Court, being in session at Harrisburg, was to have made an order fixing a day for hearing, but the former Attorney General, who represents the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Company, having withdrawn from the case, the distinguished gentleman who now fills that position is unwilling to proceed with the trial. So this case also goes over and until October. Both parties claim to be entirely confident of success, yet only one seems to be ready or at all desirous to go to trial.

Delay benefits the Pennsylvania road and therefore is their policy.

PARIS is being thoroughly done, by "our special correspondent," and from him we learn that the air is clear and bine as that of Philadelphia, and that, looking down upon it from Montmatre, its hundred domes stand out sharp against the wooded horizon, that the Seine flows through the center, spanned by thirty bridges, and in it are two small islands, one of which is the Paris of old. On this is the Cathedral, Notre Dame, the Courts and Conciegerie Prison, where Marie Antoinette lost her beautiful head. This old Paris, in its silver setting of the shimmering Seine, and surrounding the Paris of to-day, is a picture after the Paris, and two miles on either side of it; so that, like the New Jerusalem, the length thereof is as the breadth, and one might almost conclude that the height thereof is equal, since the average of houses is six stories. The *Boulevards*, two concentric streets one hundred feet wide, make the circle of the city, and are beautifully paved, but not with gold, and shaded with representations of the tree of life. The *Boulevard of Sabastopol* crosses the Seine, or River of Death, cutting old Paris nearly in half; *Rue de Rivoli* runs on the north side, leaving a broad shelf between it and this graveyard of the departing. On it are the Louvre, Tuileries and Champs Elysees, and over it, the Arch of Triumph.

THE Commissioners have agreed upon a design for the monument, to be erected in Harrisburg, to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the war of the rebellion. The last Legislature passed an act authorizing its erection, and it is likely to be the first monument built by this State for any purpose. There is no State monument for those who fell in the revolution or in the war of 1812. That projected at Gettysburg, we fear, is not likely to be built in this generation. A corner-stone was laid, with much ceremony, at Philadelphia, thirty-five years ago, for a Washington monument, and no prospect of its going further. The Lincoln monument there is at a standstill, and it is a question whether the age of stone monuments is not past. They were designed to perpetuate the memory of events, and were the best means known before the art of printing. The pyramids are the greatest of this class of mementoes, and what do they record? The world will never again build so grand a monument as the Parthenon or Amphitheatre. Yet they tell a very imperfect story. The age of writing on stone must give place to the era of paper. Printing presses must supersede derricks, and compositors take the place of stone cutters. A hundred little country school houses, with their libraries, at a cost of fifty dollars each, would be a better monument than any unthinkable heap of stones at the cost of millions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* describes the ignorance of the people of Louisiana, white and black, as about equal. Not more than one in ten of the whites, now registered, in Thibodeaux, can read or write. Two planter's sons, in spotless kids and patent leathers, presented themselves, for registration, during his visit, to the office. Neither could read or write, never had been twenty miles from home, knew nothing of the geography of the country except that of the portion they had seen. He gives a specimen of the questions put to colored men in his presence and their answers:

"Where were you born?"

"Don't know, massa."

"How old are you?"

"I 'specks I'se 'bout forty years, massa."

"How do you know that?"

"Bekase de man on de step toie me he 'specks I'se forty, an I 'specks so too." (He was certainly over sixty.)

The majority of the people speak French, and the Registrar is obliged to keep an interpreter. After the devastation of the war, the flood makes the condition of the people very painful, and their prospects exceedingly gloomy.

A NEW YORK JURY has made Edwin B. Hunter pay $6,000 for a woman and child, whom he suffocated. They lived in his house, and he wished them to leave. They did not go, and it would cost money and time to get them out. So Edwin stopped the chimney tight. The coal gas stopped the breathing of the woman and child and very nearly did as much for several other persons. The undertaker took away the tenants, and the landlord got the house. So far so good—or bad; but the authorities have since found that the landlord forfeited his rights to vote. When, therefore, we find Congress declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly including military as well as civil officers, as to the former, and section refers to the latter, the question arises whether persons shall be disfranchised from voting who hold any office, it omits to mention military officers; we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not within their contemplation. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering a class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was filled by persons known as officers militia; not that class who became officers during the rebellion. This last class was under the clases of disqualification which applies to participation in rebellion. As to the first officers disfranchised the clause fairly includes all State officers, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, officers whose duties are executive functions at the seat of government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within the meaning of description, nor am I prepared as to judicial officials of a State to limit the description to judges of courts whose jurisdiction extend throughout the entire State. I must confess myself in saying they are excluded within the meaning of the law. Municipal officers do not come within the provisions of the act. Subordinate officers of a legislature, who are not members, do not come within its provisions. As to county, township and precinct officers, he reserves his opinion whether all of them or not all, while classes of them come within disqualification. All officers exercise judicial officers except county officers come within the meaning of these laws.

Persons who exercise special public duties rather in the nature of personal employments, such as the counsels in a silver model of the yacht Henrietta, carrying a cargo of fifty thousand dollars in gold pieces, presented by the Catholics of Cincinnati.

It is reported that in consequence of the stringency of money matters in his district, General Ord intends to issue an order staying the collection of debts for an indefinite period.

THE Somerset, Maryland, *Herald* says: Persons north of us in Delaware and Jersey are complaining over the prospect of the peach crop. The famers say that the fruit is killed by the recent continued cold weather, while the editors offer them encouragement by saying, they believe the small ones only to be destroyed. The farmers of Somerset county may congratulate themselves upon a rich harvest in the article, as the trees everywhere indicate an immense yield.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE DISFRANCHISING CLAUSE.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1867.

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the clauses of the Reconstruction act on the subject of voting and holding office, is made public. The opinion as to the powers of commanding generals will be given hereafter. As to the original act he says:

The qualifications of a voter are by the fifth section limited to the election of delegates to a convention, and to the question whether such convention shall or shall not be held; and that no qualification as to the voter are required in all elections to any office under existing provisional governments during their continuance, and as to eligibility at such elections, certain classes are excluded.

As to the supplemental act, he says:

The question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration. No power is given to any other board or any other authority after registration is completed to change the registry. The persons whose names are admitted to registry are entitled to vote, subject to the limitation hereinafter mentioned, and no other. This registration must be completed before the first of September, 1867. The functions of the board of registration cannot be extended beyond that fixed time, but after that time the duties remaining to be performed by the officers composing this board are limited to holding and superintending elections and making proper returns to the Commanding General. This brings us to the direct question, who is entitled to registration? First, as to citizenship and residence, no persons are entitled to vote who shall not be resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time the person applies for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, though he has not at the time been a resident of the State for a full year, for we find in the supplemental act that the oath as to residence does not require the applicant to swear that he has then been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than, as well as the full term of, twelve months; therefore, as to such person to register, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year, he cannot vote at such election. This supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is explicitly provided by it as to registration, that it shall included only those qualified to vote by the original act, and to carry out the purpose of the law in this respect as to residence, boards of registration should note opposite the name of the person registered his residence, as stated in the full term, the exact time of his residence.

As to the citizenship qualification, it is stated in the original act it is citizenship of the State; but by the fourteenth article of the amendment, supplementary act, the registration is to be made of male citizens of the United States, and as to oath the applicant is only required to swear that he is a citizen of the United States. In my opinion the phrase "citizen of the State," as used in the oath, is intended to include only such persons as are citizens of the United States, and who, with the old express companies made a citizen of the United States, cannot safely take the oath; but as boards of registration have only authority to administer the prescribed oath, and as no one can be guilty of false oath as to citizenship, and if an alien not made a citizen of the United States take the oath, he takes it at his peril, and is subject to prosecution for perjury.

Second, as to age, no one is entitled to registration who is not at least twenty-one years of age when he applies for registration. In this respect the qualification as to age differs from the qualification as to residence, and the fact that majority must exist at the date of registration.

Third, as to disfranchisement, the fifth section of the original act denies the right to vote to such as may be disfranchised for participation in the r

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

THE old Southern political leaders die hard—nevertheless die they must, and politically. It is according to the testimony of many witnesses capable of speaking on the subject, that the Republican cause is making rapid progress in the South, and is certain to triumph there in the election of a majority of Republican Congressmen. This state of things is not likely to be changed before the election takes place.

GOVERNOR JENKINS, of Georgia, has issued an address to the people of that State, principally devoted to the destitute condition of many of their citizens, and the prospect before them. He deplores the planting of so much cotton, when bread is the central idea and pressing necessity. "There would," says he "be hope for the State, if thousands of acres of cotton were now ploughed up, and the ground devoted to corn. There is yet time for it. The present cry for bread among substantial farmers admonishes all to do this."

SOME surprise is expressed that WENDELL PHILLIPS does not extend his labors to the South. Those who feel so, however, pay little heed to the history of the man and the school to which he belongs. Though in his opposition to slavery no one shrieked louder than Mr. PHILLIPS, yet he has seldom co-operated with those through whose labors slavery was overthrown. Now that it has been overthrown, it is but natural that Mr. PHILLIPS should be found acting, as of old, in opposition to those who are directing their efforts to the management of the grave concerns relating to the interests of the freedmen and questions growing out of emancipation.

THE negro vote, a new article in Virginia, is engaging no small degree of attention in that State. The Valley correspondent of the *Enquirer* entertains and communicates somewhat gloomy anticipations about it. The people who are disposed to turn up their noses in a sublime state of contemptuous inactivity, have the alternative placed before them of bestirring themselves or being outvoted by the negroes. So says the writer:

"Contrary to my first opinions, I am convinced that the negro vote will be larger than seems to be generally anticipated, and more uniformly against the whites. This is the opinion of those whose opportunity of judging correctly is much better than a traveler can enjoy. It will be necessary for our people to register and vote more generally than they seem disposed to do in order to keep our State Government out of the clutches of the immoral and Ibumnicett."

The case is before them and they *takes* their choice.

FRANCE and Russia are first class nations, without a doubt, powerful and progressive. If any nations know what they need and want, these are of that sort, and wise enough to have their eyes out to find where they can get it. Now, that one of these nations has bought the *Dunderberg* in this country, and that the other wishes to buy a fleet of iron-clad vessels here, affords pretty good evidence that the Yankee nation has got ahead of all others in the art and mystery of constructing this kind of war vessels. Necessity was the mother of our invention in this department of nautical architecture. Other nations are wise to avail themselves of it, as a provision against their necessity. Whether we are as wise, in placing in their hands agents of such power, which we may, in possible contingencies, have to encounter, is a question that admits of debate, and that, of course, has been subjected to some consideration by the functionaries of the Government. But the proposition holds good—and this is all we say on the subject now—that the transactions demonstrate that in the judgment of two of the great nations of the old world, the Republic of the new world has taken the advance in the construction of heavy iron-clad vessels of war. It is equally plain that if we contribute to the supply of foreign nations with these, we shall have to go to work and build others better than these for our own use, if we should have occasion for them.

THE Editor of the *Tribune*, having shown that it was the duty of the Government, after having kept JEFFERSON DAVIS two years in confinement and not being ready to try, was bound to release him, is now arguing that a Government which, after a long and arduous struggle, has put down an organized and formidable rebellion, cannot proceed to try and punish its defeated adversaries as traitors. In other words, the Editor of the *Tribune* holds that JEFFERSON DAVIS cannot be tried for treason—that if he was ever guilty of the crime, the time when he can be tried for, it has passed. Fortunately Mr. GREELEY is not the Chief Justice, and the *Tribune* not the highest court in the land. But should the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court affirm the correctness of this doctrine, it would not be ratified by the great tribunal of Public Opinion, which, sooner or later—kept alive and strengthened, as in this case it would be, by the recollection of unnumbered barbarities—would write another law in the Constitution and judicial decisions. Mr. GREELEY, at the outset of the rebellion, admitted, if he did not defend, the right of secession. That was not one whit more repugnant to the loyal sentiment than his present doctrine as to the punishment of traitors. The law of a hundred battle fields has denied the right of secession, and no court will dare to question the decision; and among the precedents and interpretations that have gone down, and been buried out of sight forever by the great struggle, is the interpretation by Mr. GREELEY, that Mr. DAVIS cannot be tried and punished for treason.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COURTS.

Since the Supreme Court has decided the act unconstitutional which created the extra court and police district where experience proved the usual courts unequal to the task of preserving order, or even of protecting life and property, it becomes a grave question how these difficulties are to be met. If a combination becomes strong enough in any county to prevent the administration of justice by the established forms of law, the law abiding citizens should have some final resort. Our constitutions, being human compositions, did not foresee and provide for every contingency, in populations of rapid growth, and are often found defective. When, through any defect, they are made bulwarks behind which assassination, treason and robbery find shelter, they defeat the very end for which they were created, and it becomes as much the dictate of common sense that they should be replaced, as that the outgrown garment of a child should give place to a larger. Pennsylvania, in some respects, has outgrown her Constitution. If the peaceable citizens of Schuylkill county fail to find protection under her courts, as now established, and the Constitution forbids the establishment of others, the remedy is a constitution which will not deny that protection.

The Schuylkill county difficulty bears intimate relations to a rapidly growing evil. The combinations now existing, and increasing, for the express purpose of denying and resisting the right of the individual to control his own person and property, subject to no earthly power but that of the Government of which he is part, have, in this case, gained a strength which enables them to defy that Government, to go into open rebellion and set up Association rights as against those guaranteed by Government. In principle, the Schuylkill combination was a rebellion—the State rights doctrine on a small scale. Precisely the same principles are involved when any Association, by whatever name known, undertakes to set up a Government against the State authority, that was at the bottom of the rebellion. As the great barrier in the way of putting down that rebellion was the Constitution, which it was organized to break down, so the great barrier against defeating these lawless organizations, is, it appears, to be found in the Constitution they are designed to defy. When an independent organization can, by physical force, prevent a man's disposing of his own time and labor, to suit his own personal convenience and interests, it can, on the same principle, defy the Constitutional authorities in any and every other function. No function of Government is more important than that which guarantees a man's right to dispose of his own labor, and the murders, robberies, and terrorism of the Schuylkill County Association are the legitimate results of these governments within Government, just as much as Indian massacres are the result of having independent Nations in our midst.

HOW TO PUT GOOD MEN IN OFFICE.

The offer made by the Loyal League of Philadelphia of $500 for the best essay on "the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office," is producing some discussion, and it is not impossible that no inconsiderable good results may come of it. One thing is certain, the wish and intention in the popular mind to work a reform in this respect have taken a deeper lodgment than ever before, and simply because the necessity is felt to be greater than ever before. In every quarter are to be found men who have deliberately determined to live on office, whether the people want them, or whether they are fit or not. The fact that such a purpose exists, is pretty good evidence of unfitness, and should be good reason, even if fitness existed, why the man who has thus determined should be rejected by the people. Few offices will pay an honest man, unless he be in some manner physically disabled for more active business, so well as to be an inducement for seeking them as a permanent employment; and when we find small offices—or offices with small salaries—actually sought for by men who in almost any other way could make four times the salary, the presumption is either that they already are so rich that pay is of but little consequence, or that they expect the pay will prove to be but a small part of what they will realize. Every day observation is fruitful of conclusions on this point; and in view of the extent to which these things have come to be systematized, the people are casting around for a remedy. The New York *Tribune*, in making reference to the Philadelphia movement, makes some suggestions of a practical character, as follows:

These offers will doubtless elicit several good essays; yet we wish the field of inquiry had been made far broader. "How shall those citizens who desire to vote for competent, upright legislators and rulers, and none others, achieve such end? How shall they achieve such an understanding or concert that they will be enabled to combine their strength, and not be constrained either to throw away their votes on candidates who have no chance of election, or to vote for men in whom they have no confidence, and whom they support only because they must?" There are few problems now to be solved of greater practical importance.

Each of us is now virtually compelled to vote for candidates in whose integrity and capacity we feel no confidence. There may be a very good name at the head of our ballot, with two or three more scattered through it; but of three-fourths of those named thereon we either know nothing or no good. How shall we nominate?

Our advice, briefly, would be:

1. Let us elect by popular vote fewer officers than now, leaving more to be appointed.

2. Let us discard for the present, the swindling machinery of "Regular Nominations," and call by public requisition upon fit persons to stand as candidates for elective offices.

A requisition in this way might be simple matter. It reads:

"To ——— ———, Esq.

"The undersigned residents and electors of the ——— District, respectfully request you to stand as the Republican (or Democratic, or Conservative, as the case may be) candidate for the office of ——— in Congress (or State Senate, or Assembly) at the ensuing election.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine, by a simple scrutiny of the names attached to each, which of them was the more responsibly and worthily signed, though it should be but the first names attached to it. Usually, the weaker candidates would soon be drawn or quickly dropped, leaving the field clear on either side to the man who ought to be supported. But, admitting that calls might be issued in behalf of some times lose the day through a plurality of candidates in its interest, we insist that the evil would be far less serious than that now endured from the rotten system or insecurity of the candidates forced upon us by "regular nominations."

When they who control conventions come once to know that bad nominations will be sure to lead to defeat, they will be likely to make good ones—and there are many signs that it will be extremely hazardous longer to act so as to provoke the people to taking matters of this sort into their own hands.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The glorious Fourth was once the Festal-day of the United States. Other nations celebrate the birth day of their kings, we celebrate the birth day of our nation. The observance of it, as such, was universal, spontaneous and enthusiastic. The "Old Thirteen," that signed the Declaration and indorsed it, and in a seven years' war honored it, celebrated it in returning anniversaries with intelligent and rejoicing acknowledgments. JOHN ADAMS did not, in his prophetic language, strike the tone of the grand national jubilation on too high a key, for the patriotism of Americans, when he predicted the annual celebration of the glorious event with processions, speeches, the roar of cannon, the waving of flags and the blazing of bonfires.

But the charm seems to be broken. The old American feeling appears to have declined. Elements have been poured into the stream which have corrupted its limpid waters. Among the rising generations born on our own free soil, the *Declaration* is becoming almost a forgotten document. Among myriads of our population born in other lands, its very name and history are unknown. It requires formal introduction, to elicit patriotic feelings in the minds of the young and the stranger. And the Anniversary is the proper time to give it. A good old-fashioned celebration of "Independence Day," as it was long affectionately and gratefully called, would be, at the present time, a means of arousing and unifying the old American feeling. It would have an influence—a strong and salutary one, we trust—by rejuvenating the old Revolutionary traditions of common trials and triumphs, to overlie and repress some of the more recent traditions which threaten to crystallize into antagonistic forms.

Should the Declaration of Independence go into oblivion, to the brink of which it seems to be approaching, by common neglect, Independence itself will not be long in following it. In some of the States the Declaration was virtually ignored, under the growing influence of slavery, and the observance of the anniversary of its publication was suffered to go into neglect. The growth of sectionalism, based on slavery, met with no opposition from the patriotism inculcated by the honorable traditions of the country, and but a generation was necessary to give this pernicious idea full possession of the field. Secession was a natural result of the rotting of the old ties.

We need a succession of grand Independence Anniversaries, to revive the old associations between North and South, to invigorate the love of the old traditions in the new States of the National family, to arouse and direct the patriotism of the rising generation, and to diffuse our political principles and the knowledge of our Revolutionary history among the vast numbers of the people of other climes domiciled in our country.

THE Park of the Exposition is described as a twenty acre field, laid out in an undulating garden, dotted with cascades, lakes, groves, grottoes, winding streams, and all manner of light, beautiful structures, the rarest plants, trees, garden imagery, implements, fences, and all competitors for prizes. Eighteen azaleas are so superb that the price is 18,000 francs. The aquariums are in grottos, and are said to be filled with living fish of every species, but we doubt if there any full grown whales. These famous old carps of Fontainbleau, said to have been there in the days of Francis I., and who have rings in their noses, and moss on their backs, have been fished up and put into one of the aquariums. There is a crystal conservatory, a pavilion for the Empress, birds and beautiful things, ice cream, milk, butter and good things past count, besides a band of music, and ten cents admission.

DOUBTS are expressed as to the authenticity of the diary which has been published as that kept by Booth. When scrutinized, gross inaccuracies of statement appear for which Booth could have had no motive. It does not tell the story of the assassination correctly, for Booth exclaimed *Sic semper* after he leaped on the stage, and not when he fired at the President, as the diary states; and other things in the diary are thought to be wholly unlike Booth's habitual style of expression. It will strike the public as not a little singular that the diary has not been shown to be in Booth's handwriting—but it did pass through, or come from Detective Baker's hands.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Laws Made by Machinery.

So much has been said about the venality and corruption of the late Legislature of this State that anything new is only cumulative, the people having already prepared their verdict. But as not a few of the members of the late Assembly have boldly announced themselves candidates for re-election, and others are seeking new fields of operations, it is right that all new developments of the manner of our law making the late session should be made public. A Harrisburg reporter, whose facilities for observing the condition of affairs during the session were equal to those of any one, writes to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a lengthy statement of how laws were manufactured. Forgetting the Senatorial harvest, the writer says that the prospects at the opening of the session looked gloomy for a return to the members of the money they had expended in securing their election, and their only recourse was—"if the people would not seek the law makers, the law makers could seek the people." Forthwith a system of *making* business was devised, which resulted in the appointment of committees with varied powers, known as "smelling committees." These perambulated the State, investigating a variety of subjects. "To prominent railroad managers they came like hawks upon a brood of chickens." Says the writer:

"If they were really appointed for any legitimate purpose, *they never once achieved it.* If they found any evil it was *the single case that they ever remedy it.* If they were designed to secure good legislation on any subject, *they never succeeded in the effort.* They were, in fact, possibly the most whatever benefit may have accrued to the committees."

Another equally bad form of legislation was the enactment of special bills of incorporation, for mining and railroad purposes, with the names of friends and relatives of the members inserted as corporators, which measures not unfrequently interfered with the vested rights of other parties.

Passing from the above illustrations of "how to raise the wind," the writer gives the manner in which the laws were made:

"*The legislators of '67 actually passed laws at the rate of thirty to the hour, without reading them except by their titles.* To appreciate the enormity of this transaction it must be remembered that these laws were to govern the widow and the orphan, the beggar and the capitalist, men of all religious creeds, business, interests and connections. A certain duty that of protecting the citizen in every right that business, interests and connections. A certain duty that of protecting the citizen in every right that business, interests and connections. A certain duty that of protecting the citizen in every right that

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 1, 1867.

GENERAL LICENSE LAWS.

Act Defining Duties of Police Officers.... Supplemental Act Relative to Licenses.

A synopsis of the general law, defining the duties of police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic, has already been published, but as there appears to be no observance of the law by those officers, we this morning give the act in full, in order that the community may know how remiss policemen are in their duty. The subjoined act applies with equal force to Allegheny county as to any other county in the State, and every friend of good order should endeavor to have it enforced:

An act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic.

PREVENTION OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN LICENSED HOUSES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That persons licensed to keep taverns or eating houses, shall, as far as in them lie, prevent all disorderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of any disturbance of the peace, shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable, officer, or member of police, of such disturbance, and call upon said officer to interpose; whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly persons, and, if need be, to close up the place, and keep it closed until order and quiet are entirely restored.

SELLING OR GIVING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

SECTION 2. No person shall sell, give away, or dispose of any strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer, or any intoxicating drinks, to any apprentice, or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given, in writing, in the case of any apprentice, of his master, or mistress, in case of any other minor, of his father, mother, or guardian.

SELLING OR GIVING TO HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

SECTION 3. No person shall sell, dispose of, or give away, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his or her employment to sell, give away, or dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquor, wine, ale, beer, or any mixture of such liquors, to any habitual drunkard, or to any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors, under penalty of forfeiture of license.

SELLING AGAINST REQUEST OF PARENT, WIFE OR CHILD.

SECTION 4. No person thus licensed shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent, or child, sell, give away, or dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer, to the husband of any such wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act.

HOURS OF CLOSING AND OPENING TAVERNS.

SECTION 5. All persons thus licensed, shall close, or shut up, their bar, or place of sale, at, or before, the hour of twelve every night, and not open the same until sunrise next day, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday morning; this is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling, without violation of law.

PENALTY OF VIOLATION.

SECTION 6. Any conviction, for the violation of any provision of this act, by a person licensed under it, or at any place licensed, shall work a forfeiture of the annual such license, and no license fee shall be returned.

SHERIFFS AND POLICEMEN TO COMPEL OBSERVANCE OF THE ACT.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, policeman, and officer of police to compel the observance and to prevent the violation of the provisions of this act; and in the discharge of such duty, if need be, he shall have power to close up, and keep closed, any place, or places, where such violations become known to him, whether by his own personal observation, or by information of any respectable citizen of the vicinity; also it shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid to arrest such persons, so alleged to be acting in violation of law, and to bring them before a magistrate of the vicinity, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of such magistrate to entertain complaints for the violation of this act, when made under oath, by any citizen of the vicinity.

ARREST OF INTOXICATED PERSONS.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, member and officer of police, to arrest any and every person, who shall be found intoxicated in any street, or public highway, or in any public place or places where strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, are sold, publicly kept, or disposed of, and to take him, or her, before any magistrate of the vicinity; and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him, or her, intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer, on oath, correctly the magistrate shall cause him, or her, to be confined until he or she becomes sober, and then to be brought before him, and interrogated, under oath, or affirmation, as to the cause of such intoxication, and thus ascertain from whom he or she obtained the liquor which caused the drunkenness; but such examination shall not be used in evidence against such intoxicated person, in any prosecution, civil or criminal.

LIABILITY TO DAMAGES.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall sell any strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer to any of the individuals to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained in consequence of such sale and the parties so injured may also be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State by any individual, or the next friend of such individual as husband and damages; the net sum recovered shall inure to the benefit of the party injured.

PENALTY.

SECTION 10. Every person who may and shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for each offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and in default of payment, with imprisonment of not more than five days.

Approved April 17th, 1867.

Supplement Relative to Licenses.

In addition to the above act, the Legislature also passed "a further supplement to an act to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating-houses, approved March 31, 1856." The first section of this new law does not apply to Philadelphia or the county of Allegheny. The remainder of it is as follows:

SECTION 2. Applications for license to keep an eating-house, beer-house or restaurant, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt, and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner, and to the same authority, as application for license to keep a hotel: *provided*, that the regulation in relation to bar-rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating-house, beer-house, and restaurant license; and the term of license in the act of 30th April, 1858, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail-brewery license, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *No license to keep an eating-house, beer-house, or restaurant, under the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city for a less sum than fifty dollars*, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous or vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, *without having obtained a license authorizing him to do so*, such person shall, on conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offense, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the said Court, be committed to the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly passed March 31, 1856, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

Sandwich Islanders.

The Hon. Alfred Caldwell, late United States Consul at the Sandwich Islands, returned to his home in Wheeling, on Saturday last, after an absence of five years and eight months. Mr. Caldwell gives many interesting items in regard to life among the Kanakas. He thinks their Islands a good place to go for temporary banishment, but not the place of all others that he would choose for another five years sojourn. The temperature is enjoyable enough, being an average of 75 degrees throughout the year, but the musquitoes abound day and night all the twelve months round. The canes have no chimneys and consequently no fire places, the only use for that element being for culinary purposes, and as for fire, it can be obtained at the tinling cost of some thirty-two dollars per pound from San Francisco. It is a luxury therefore that even the King does not indulge in. The native population of the Islands is not on the increase, having run down from one hundred and forty thousand to seventy-three thousand between the years of 1828 and 1853. The scourge of the country has been the small pox. The native inhabitants, of the Malay race, are very slothful and licentious in their habits. There is a considerable European and American population who carry on the trade and commerce of the Islands. The tendency of the natives is towards an English policy in religion and politics, inasmuch as they imagine that the United States contemplate a raid on their territory sooner or later, and are therefore prejudiced against American influence.

The Impeachment Investigation.

Col. A. E. Long, in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on Monday, testified that the notorious Gaudy was interested in obtaining in all three pardons. Gaudy, in these she was unknown to the President, whom she did not meet. The petitions were prepared in regular form by others, and Mrs. Cobb assisted in obtaining the parties through third parties. Colonel Long was also examined about the interview between Mr. Johnson and detective Baker, of which the latter has published an account. The testimony was that there were three persons present when the President ordered Baker out of the White House, and they give a very different account from that of Mr. Baker of what transpired. Mr. Long says that Mr. Johnson learning that Baker had placed detectives in the White House, sent for him immediately. Upon the latter coming into the President's office, Mr. Johnson said, "Who authorized you to place detectives in this house?" Baker replied he did it by order of Secretary Stanton. Mr. Johnson then said, "Remove your detectives and never let me see them or yourself here again. When I require your services I'll send for you," and as Mr. Baker retired, Mr. Johnson added, "Now go to Mr. Stanton and tell him that when I want you I will send for you." Mr. Johnson during this time never moved from his position at his table, and Baker's story about the President's violent manner and shaking his fist under the detective's nose, is declared false.

PERSONAL.

—It is said that Gen. Joe Johnston has determined to write a history of the late war, or rather of his own campaigns in it. The absurdities and misrepresentations of Pollard's "Lost Cause," and other pretended Southern histories prompt him to do so.

—Gen. Hardee was recently married to an accomplished lady of Selma, Ala., and now resides a few miles from there on a large plantation.

—H. Rives Pollard attempted to deliver his lecture on "Chivalry of the South" in Lynchburg, Va., but when the evening came he appeared upon the stage and announced to empty benches that the lecture would be indefinitely postponed. This would seem to indicate that there is a limit to the extent to which Southern love for the cause can be turned to speculative account.

—It is stated that General Grant, Messrs. Judd, Farnsworth, Windom, Stevens, Butler, Marston, and Rice, of Maine, with a number of prominent Northern men, have lately become interested in the gold mine regions of Georgia and North Carolina, and are preparing to go into the mining business extensively.

—Colonel Forney, in the first of his European letters, after eulogizing Mr. Peabody for his munificence, says: "Before Mr. Peabody left the United States he was satisfied that what he has done for London will be surpassed by two of his opulent friends for the city of New York. It is needless to disclose their names or to anticipate the details of what will probably be the most splendid contributions to a noble object in American annals."

—Senator Wade and eight or ten other members of the Senate and House, (including Hon. John Covode,) with their wives and friends, making a party of about thirty in all, started from Cleveland yesterday, for a trip over the Omaha branch of the Pacific Railroad. They then return to Omaha and come down the Mississippi River and go out the Kansas branch of said road to its terminus, thence back to St. Louis over the Iron Mountain Road. The trip will occupy about three weeks.

—The *Army and Navy Journal* has an ingenious way of calling a man a liar. In speaking of General Baker it describes him as "one of those decorative men who make it a point of honor never to let a story lose anything by passing through their artistic hands."

—Speaking of Greeley's offer of his portrait to every new subscriber, the Springfield *Republican* says: "Mr. Greeley takes an unfair advantage of his competitors. Personal beauty, like virtue, should be its own reward, and really it is not fair nor generous in Mr. Greeley to throw the light of his countenance upon himself in this way, to the disadvantage of those who have not been as lavishly endowed by nature in that item."

—Says a London letter: They are telling a very awkward story about Dickens. Everybody knows of course, that he has not for a long time lived with his wife. Not long ago he made a purchase at a jeweler's of sundry articles amounting to some two or three hundred pounds, and directed them to be sent to Mrs. Dickens." From some unexplained cause the messenger took them to the real Mrs. Dickens, instead of to the person intended by Mr. D., under that appellation, and there has been quite a row about it. Dickens refuses to give the articles up, Mr. Dickens refuses to pay for them, and the jeweler falls back on the letter of his instructions. They were, he says, ordered to be sent to Mrs. Dickens, and to Mrs. Dickens they were delivered. If the great author dares to face a public exposure, there will be a pretty piece of work for the lawyers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly three thousand more immigrants arrived at Castle Garden Monday morning, viz: Per City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, 800; Germania, from Hamburg, 769; Acadia, Glasgow, 300; Ottawa, Antwerp, 690; Humboldt, Bremen, 451. There are three other steamers due, which are known to have an aggregate of more than two thousand. Of the arrivals today, not a few are bound for the West, but the Commissioners say the majority of them have no views at present beyond the city.

A paper is receiving numerous signatures among the Roman Catholics of New Bedford, agreeing hereafter for hire no carriage to be in the funerals except for those immediate friends of the deceased, or in case of actual necessity. The motive alleged for adopting such a custom is a desire to expend the money which has been so foolishly wasted, to a large amount, in the furtherance of some charitable object connected with their church. Heretofore, it is said, poor persons have spent their last cent for a carriage to attend a funeral.

Among the curiosities in the Paris Exhibition is a pea-shelling machine, by means of which a peck of peas can be shelled in about eight minutes, without being touched with the hands. A pair of vulcanized rubber rollers do the work, seizing the pod, carefully pressing out the peas, and dropping the pods on the table.

A lady about to be married was warned that her intended, although a good man, was very quick-tempered. "Well," said she, "if he is unlike other men he is the more likely to make a good husband."

It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

"Pride goeth before a fall." It often goes before a waterfall.

A man by the name of Bertchinger, of Bellville, Ill., formerly a Sergeant in the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, and lately in destitute circumstances, has fallen heir to a fortune of $5,500,000. He had a sister who married a Welsh Englishman and moved to Cuba, where she died, and left her immense fortune to her brother.

LITERARY ITEMS.

It is announced by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields that they have completed an arrangement with Charles Dickens, which gives them the sanction as the only authorized publishers of his works in America. They are about to issue two new editions, one called "The Charles Dickens Edition," intended to combine "legibility, durability, beauty and cheapness," and the other, "The Illustrated Library Edition," which is the favorite edition of the author himself. In a letter to the publishers, not remarkable for either grace or correctness of expression, Mr. Dickens declares that "in America, the copyright is a dead letter for thirty years to unless it bears their imprint, utterly worthless and profitless to him."

Professor Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, Mass., the writer upon Jurisprudence and Swedenborgian Theology, is said to be engaged on a work to be called "Deus Homo," embodying a purchase in the New Church Library of Glendower.

Mr. Charles Reade's own dramatization of his novel of "Griffith Gaunt" has been produced at the Newcastle Theater, Avonia Jones playing "Kate" and Mr. H. Sinclair playing "Griffith." The drama appears to have been thoroughly successful. Its first representation lasted nearly four hours. All the principal performers were called before the curtain, and the author himself was finally summoned to receive the congratulations of the public.

A book was recently announced in London, with this singular title: "The Spirit Disembodied. When we die we do not fall asleep: we only change our place." By Herbert Broughton.

It is remarked by the *Athenæum* as a sign of the times that the Italians are evincing great interest in German literature, Italian translations having been made of the works of several modern German poets, and especial admiration being felt for Freiligrath.

English papers note the arrival from Bombay of two new words. The first is *diglot*, the term by which a Bombay newspaper printed in English and Marathi describes itself; the other, *joostlecracies*, needs no explanation. They seem to be very good words in their way, though we presume they will shock careful conservists quite as much as language, like Mr. Gould, who, by the way, are to be congratulated on the failure of its admirers to establish *photogram*, a word which they seek to justify by the analogy of *telegram*, forgetting that there are no two significations of their noun, as there are of the other.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The National Convention of Railroad Car Masters, which convened in Springfield, Mass., on the 10th inst., adjourned to meet in Altoona, Pa., on the 18th of September next, when the National Association of Car Masters will be organized.

The Cross Cut Railroad will be in running order from Brockton, on the Lake Shore road, to top of the market, with a small sale reported on the track of 200 bushels at 95c ₱ bushel, on former account. We quote to-day at 70@71c ₱ bushel from store.

RYE—small sales of 150 were made at $1 05@1 70 ₱ bushel.

HAY—We quote prime baled hay selling at $25 00@25 00 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Choice potatoes are scarce and in demand. We note a sale to-day of 1 car peach blows at $1 40 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—We quote packers' prices as follows: sugar cured hams, canvassed, 18@19c, and plain 18@19c; shoulds ₱ 9@9½c; ribsides 11@11½c, and clear 10½@11c; dried beef, canvassed, 24c, and plain 23c; and lard 13@13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote manufacturers' prices for No. 1, $1 00@1 10, and for No. 2, 87@90c ₱ gal.

Groceries.

Sugars are firmer than when we last reported, and it is thought they will go higher. English Refined Sugars have advanced 1@2c. The market is almost bare of New Orleans Molasses and Sugar. Carolina Rice has taken another jump upward and is now held firmly at our quotations. Rangoon steady with an abundance on the market. New Nos. 3 Mackerel, to arrive, are offered at $16@16 50—arrivals expected daily.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 26c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 16½c; Porto Rico, 13@14c; Cuba, 11½@12c; Sugar House, 10@11c; granulated, 16c; Powdered, 17c; Crushed, 16½c; A Coffee, 15c; B do, 15c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 65@75c.

SYRUP—Louvrings, $4 10; other choice brands, $4 00; fair to good, 90@95c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 25; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 85c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 13c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common, 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $24; No. 1 Bay, do, $21; No. 2 Bay, do, $19; No. 3 large do, $18 00; Lake Herrings, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarb 9½c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 12c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandeu's green seal, ₱ case, $37 50; dry Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsiek & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $5@8 33; Chambertin, $37 50.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 31, 1867.

Acid.				*Oil.*			
Acetic	₱ lb	26	@ 40	Codliver	gal	2 25	@ 2 50
Citric	₱ lb	95	@ 1 00	Lemon	₱ lb	4 50	@ 5 00
Oxalic	₱ lb	50	@ 52	Lard, e	gal	88	@ 1 10
Tartaric	₱ lb	88	@ 1 00	Linseed	gal	1 10	@ 1 15
Alcohol	gal	4 00	@ 4 50	Lin'd	gal	1 50	@ 1 52
Alcoz.				Olive	gal	1 45	@ 1 60
Cape	₱ lb	22	@ 35	Olive	gal	2 25	@ 2 50
Sacol	₱ lb	90	@ 1 00	—quarts	doz	7 28	@15 50
Am. Carb	₱ lb	25	@ 27	—pints	doz	4 25	@ 4 75
—Aqua	₱ lb	10½	@ 14	Origan	₱ lb	80	@ 1 00
Ammonia	₱ lb	90	@ 100	Peppert	₱ lb	6 50	@ 7 00
Ashes Pot	₱ lb	9	@ 10	Rosemary	₱ lb	1 75	@ 4 00
—Soda	₱ lb	5½	@ 6½	Sassafras	₱ lb	1 20	@ 1 35
Bal. Copa	₱ lb	95	@ 1 00	Sperm	gal	3 50	@ 3 75
Bay rum	gal	7 50	@ 7 90	Tanners	gal	85	@ 1 05
Bark.				Whale	gal	1 20	@ 1 60
Casein	₱ lb	72	@ 75	Wintergr'n	₱ lb	7 50	@ 8 00
Cinch'd	₱ lb	2 25	@ 2 35	Opium	₱ lb	10 50	@10 60
" Pale	₱ lb	70	@ 85	Phosphus	₱ lb	1 20	@ 1 30
" Com.	₱ lb	45	@ 55	Pt Parfatal	₱ 00	@ 3 50	
Black Lead.				*Potass.*			
American	₱ lb	5	@ 6	Bichrom	₱ lb	24	@ 26
East Ind	₱ lb	13	@ 16	Chlorate	₱ lb	60	@ 75
German	₱ lb	7	@ 8	Iodide	₱ lb	4 90	@ 5 00
Blue Mass	₱ lb	66	@ 68	Prus'ad	₱ lb	48	@ 50
Blue Vitr	₱ lb	13	@ 16	Red Iod	₱ lb	1 06	@ 1 10
Borax ref'd	₱ lb	65	@ 70	Putty	₱ lb	7½	@ 8
Brims refin	₱ lb	5½	@ 6½	Quin sulpoz	₱ lb	2 35	@ 2 45
Flor Sul	₱ lb	2 25	@ 2 35	Opium	₱ lb	10 50	@10 60
Calomel	₱ lb	1 15	@ 1 20	Ipecac	₱ lb	4 90	@ 5 00
Camphor	₱ lb	1 50	@ 1 55	Rad. Ipecac	₱ lb	5 00	@ 5 50
Camp'r ref	₱ lb	1 10	@ 1 15	Liquorice	₱ lb	20	@ 25
Cantha'r	₱ lb	2 25	@ 2 35	Rhub Rt	₱ lb	2 00	@ 2 80
Cham'mile	₱ lb	30	@ 35	Sars Hon	₱ lb	47	@ 50
Chlorof'm	₱ lb	23	@ 25	Senega	₱ lb	60	@ 65
Cloves	₱ lb	48	@ 55	Valer'an	₱ lb	60	@ 65
Cochineal	₱ lb	1 65	@ 1 70	" Germ	₱ lb	29	@ 31
Conlyne	₱ lb	7 50	@ 8 00	Sal Alem	₱ lb	6	@ 7
Copp's	₱ bbl	5	@ 6	—Epsom	₱ lb	3½	@ 4
Cream Tar	₱ lb	38	@ 50	—Soda	₱ lb	3	@ 4½
Cubebs	₱ lb	50	@ 55	*Seed.*			
Cudbear	₱ lb	30	@ 50	Anart bus		6 00	@ 6 50
Dover's Pd	₱ lb	12	@ 13	Hemp bus		3 50	@ 4 00
Ergot	₱ lb	30	@ 35	Cardamn	₱ lb	3 75	@ 4 25
Epsom Salts	₱ lb	3½	@ 4	Canary	₱ lb	11	@ 12
Elixir Vit	₱ lb	28	@ 30	Senna Al	₱ lb	38	@ 40
Fenn'l	₱ lb	22	@ 25	" Ed	₱ lb	24	@ 25
Galls Aleppo	₱ lb	52	@ 57	*Soda.*			
Glue,				Carb	₱ lb	9	@ 10
Arabic str	₱ lb	53	@ 58	Chlorate	₱ lb	9	@ 10
Gum Tr	₱ lb	60	@ 65	Hyp Sulph	₱ lb	7	@ 8
Myrrh Tr	₱ lb	75	@ 85	—Cast wh	₱ lb	20	@ 33
Shellac	₱ lb	75	@ 80	Starch	₱ lb	9	@ 10
Trag'a str	₱ lb	50	@ 55	Sugar Ld	₱ lb	53	@ 55
" Flake	₱ lb	60	@ 65	Sulphuric	₱ lb	11	@ 12
Hoffm Ano	₱ lb	85	@ 90	Tartar Em	₱ lb	70	@ 75
Indigo Madr	₱ lb	1 50	@ 1 60	Turpentine	gal	85	@ 95
Iodine sub	₱ oz	6 50	@ 6 75	Vanilla	₱ lb	7 00	@ 8 00
Iodine resub	₱ oz	7 00	@ 7 25	Copal	gal	2 50	@ 4 00
Jalap Ber	₱ lb	75	@ 80	Japan	gal	1 00	@ 1 10
Jog chip	₱ lb	3½	@ 4½	Damar	gal	4 00	@ 5 00
Lac'c	₱ lb	40	@ 45	Lamp Black	₱ lb	12	@ 15
Madder	₱ lb	14	@ 16	*White Lead.*			
Magnes Carb	₱ lb	55	@ 60	Dry	₱ lb	14	@ 15½
—Calc	₱ lb	50	@ 55	Fancy br	₱ lb	6	@ 13
Manna SP	₱ lb	1 00	@ 1 10	Am	₱ lb	14½	@ 15
Morph sulph	₱ oz	6	@ 7 20	*Red Lead.*			
Nutm Nobl	₱ lb	1 60	@ 1 55	Dry	₱ lb	14	@ 14
Oil.				Whiting	₱ lb	1½	@ 1½
Bergamot	₱ lb	9 50	@$11 00	Litharge	₱ lb	13	@ 14
Castor	gal	2 50	@ 2 60	Vermilion	₱ lb	90	@ 1 00
Cinnam	₱ lb	4 25	@ 5 50	Zinc in oil	₱ lb	13	@ 14
Cloves	₱ lb	4 10	@ 4 40				

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron, Bloom, Bar Iron, Nail, Steel, Copper, Hardware, Lumber, Ale and other Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 24, 1867.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

The transactions of the week aggregate a fair amount of business, and at the close an improved tone of feeling in pig iron was manifest. It is ascertained that stocks of raw iron are not as large as was anticipated, and under continued high cost of production holders are more firm in their views. We quote the following sales:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

100 tons	Josephine, No. 2 Foundry	$47	cash.
100 "	No. 2	46	00, cash.
100 "	No. 2	44	00, cash.
200 "	Neutral	44	00, 4 months.
100 "	Cornwall	44	00, cash.
100 "	Hecla Furge No. 2	44	00, 6 months.
100 "	Red Bank Coke	43	00, cash.
100 "	Mary Ann, No. 2	38	00, 6 months.
100 "	Red Short Forge	38	50, 4 months.

RAW COAL IRON SMELTED FROM ORE.

300 tons	medium grade close gray forge	$40	50 4 mos.
200 "		41	50 60 dys.
200 "	close gray	42	00 4 mos.
200 "	open gray	42	00 4 mos.
100 "	famo Portable, at furnace	40	00 cash.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

75 tons	cold blast car wheel	$65 00 4 mos.
100 "	Juniata	60 00 60 dys.
In Blooms there were considerable transactions. We quote sales, to wit:		
40 tons	Juniata	$103 00 cash.
20 "		104 00 4 months.
20 "	Champlain Billets	Private terms.

IRON BARS AND NAILS—The trade continues in the same condition as last reported. There is a moderate demand only, excepting perhaps in the article, nails, for which the trade has been quiet. Orders are not coming in of any size, or to any amount. Prices are the same as last quoted, unless where sales are made in large lots, when an abatement is made from the quotations given. The bar mills are mostly running, but not to anything near their full running capacity. The nail mills are running pretty full.

STEEL—There is a general dullness in the trade, as has been noticed for some time past. There is a good supply on the market of all descriptions. Prices remain unchanged.

COPPER—Prices remain the same as last quoted. There is very little doing. In New York, we note manufactured continues very quiet, and prices unchanged. The *Commercial List* says: "Ingot is in very moderate demand, and prices have fallen off. Best T. cgiots are at hand from the Lake region; sales have been made of 300,000 lbs Detroit, part for delivery next month, at 24c; 200,000 lbs do for export, on private terms; and 100,000 Hancock, 23½c; Portage Lake 23½@24c; Bush more 23½c."

TIN, ROOFING, ETC.

There is very little trade doing in articles coming under this head. Prices are as last quoted, excepting I. C. roofing, 14x20, which is now quoted at $14 00, and I. X. roofing, 14x20, at $17 00, a decline in each of 50c. Pig tin is dull and lower. On Monday last is reported by the *Commercial List* as follows: "There has been renewed activity and excitement in the market for Straits pig, and, with a large business, prices have further advanced 2c ₱ lb in gold; the sales embrace about 4,700 slabs Straits and Malacca, here and in Boston and to arrive, including about all the spot parcels remaining in first hands; some of the purchases have been speculative, but to exceptional, the sales noted have been for consumers, and the sale noted is over but few, if any, considerable parcels to be in dealers' hands in addition to the above, 400 slabs Billiton sold at 23½c; 450 do Banca, 50c; small lots do 23½@24c, and Bitumen refined 24@24½c. In plates there continues considerable business, and prices have advanced 1c ₱ lb; the sales comprise 500 box assorted charcoal tin at 19 for I. C.; 250 do 20 for do; 250 do 21 for do; 250 do 22 for do charcoal terne, 8"50, all gold; and 500 do on terms not made public."

GLASS—Trade is very dull, and prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRICES, May 4th.—British Staple Articles—Copper, ₱ cwt., S. Butts, &c., 46½; Tile, Best, 47; Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton, 57s 6d; Sheet, Single Refined, &c., 8 5s to 9 5s; Nail Rods, 7 7s to 7 17s; Sheet, Single, 10 10s; Hoops, 9 5s to 9 15s; Steel, Swedish, ₱ ton, 25 10s to 27 10s; Cast, 50 to 52; Sheet, 60; Wales, 45; Staffordshire, 40; Rails, 5 10s to 6 10s; Pig, No. 1, 3 15s; Bars, Welsh, ₱ ton, 7 10s; Scotch, 10; Hoops, 9 5s; Nail Rods, 7 7s to 7 17s; Sheet, Single, 10 10s; Hoops, 9 5s to 9 15s; Steel, Swedish, ₱ ton, 25 10s to 27 10s; Cast, 50 to 52; Sheet, 60; Wales, 45; Staffordshire, 40; Rails, 5 10s to 6 10s; Pig, No. 1, 3 15s; Bars, Welsh, ₱ ton, 7 10s; Scotch, 10 10s; Hoops, 9 10s; Nail Rods, 8 10s; Sheet, Single, 10 10s; Coke, 1 0, 25s 6d to 26s; Coke, 1 to 0, 24s 6d to 25s; Charcoal, 31s to 32s; Spelter, 23 10s; Zinc, 34 10s.

HARDWARE—There has been a little improvement in business since our last report, but the amount of trade falls far behind the usual transactions at this season of the year. The completion of the extensively wet weather of the past two weeks has operated unfavorably. The market is well stocked with choice selections of both American and foreign articles, and the latter cannot be taken from the many other articles in other branches of trade. The varieties are too numerous to give quotations.

LEATHER AND HIDES—There is no new feature noticeable in the market. Prices remain unchanged. Trade is dull excepting in hides which are rather active at previous quotations.

FRUITS, &c.—There has been a pretty active trade doing in foreign fruits. The only changes are a reduction in new Layer Raisins, ₱ box, from $4 75@5 00 to $4 50@4 75; and in Peaches, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ dozen, from $4 50@4 75 to $4 25@4 75.

OIL—There has been an active trade doing in rumber at former quotations. The receipts from the Allegheny river pine region have been large this season, but most of the good qualities have been disposed of. We note sales of 70,000 feet square lumber at 18c ₱ cubic foot, and 200,000 feet of Hemlock joist and boards, board measure, at $22 00 ₱ M.

There is a moderate trade doing in shingles at former prices. The Broom market is moderately active. Rags are in demand at 4½@5c ₱ lb. Ale, soap, candles and tobacco remain as last quoted.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The transactions in pig iron have been small, says the *Iron Age*, buyers and sellers evincing a considerable difference of opinion both as regards domestic and foreign brands. Bars continue dull. We quote as follows:

Ingot Copper—In light demand at 24c. The supply from the lakes is now arriving, but has no effect on prices.

Pig Iron—American is firmly held at $42@$45 cash, for No. 1 extra Scotch, and $38@$40 for No. 1 Scotch sells readily from ship at $41@$45, according to brand.

Bar Iron—Demand light, at $4 00@$5 cash, for refined; common $3 00@$3 50 for best; $3 50@$4 00 for common.

Scrap Iron—Quiet at $50 for No. 1.

Steel—Nothing doing.

Blooms—Demand light, at $85@$88.

Spelter—Quiet and steady. Stock light.

Tin has advanced to 22c, gold, for straits.

Lead—Firm, at 8c cash, gold, for whole lots; store lots, 9"@9½c currency.

PHILADELPHIA.

In Pig metal there is very little doing, says the *American* of Saturday last, but prices have advanced. No. 1 Anthracite is held at $40 cash, No. 2 at $40, and No. 2 hard at $38 ₱ ton. Scotch Pig is quoted at $42@$45. Manufactured iron is firmly held, but the demand is limited.

ST. LOUIS.

Iron and Nails continue in fair demand, says the *Democrat* of Friday. We quote: St. Louis refer; and Juniata at $47 75 to 7 00, ₱ keg; common bar iron at 4c ₱ lb; small sizes, assorted, 6½ to 7c ₱ lb; hoop, from 6½ to 7c ₱ lb; horse shoe, 6c ₱ lb; Pig Iron, No. 1 Missouri hot blast, $35 ₱ ton; do, cold, $33; Tennessee, hot and cold blast, $30 ₱ ton.

BALTIMORE.

The *Commercial*, of Saturday, says there were sales of some 500 tons Anthracite Pig, mostly No. 3, at $37@39; quote No. 2, $42; and No. 1, $45. Baltimore Forge Charcoal is steady at $40@45, and Scotch from the yard, at $41 ₱ ton.

Iron at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Since our last, the sales of the agents of the various furnaces have been limited, but prices remain as in our former figures. We quote:

Mill—charcoal	$45 00@48 00
Mill—stone coal	43 00@44 00
Foundry—charcoal	45 00@48 00
Foundry—stone coal	44 00@45 00

The supply of mill iron is equal to the demand, while the demand for charcoal foundry is active and the stock light.

The furnaces will all be in blast in a short time. The Scioto, Buckeye, Keystone, Washington, Monroe, and Mallett furnaces will be in blast shortly.

The new rolling mill in this city has commenced operations.—*Republican*, *May 25*.

Coal Exports for May.

The following are the exports of Coal by river for the month of May, sent out in barges and towed by steamers. Business has been very active, the river has been extremely favorable; in fact, the low-rearmen have had a busy time. The run is the largest that ever left Pittsburgh in the same length of time, amounting in the aggregate to 6,656,000 bushels, employing 74 towboats and 576 boats and barges. Their destinations were as follows:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges and Boats.	Bushels.
28	245	2,450,000
	LOUISVILLE.	
Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
38	266	3,256,000
	CAIRO.	
Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
4	31	450,000
	MEMPHIS.	
Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
2	18	180,000
	NEW ORLEANS.	
Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
2	16	290,000
74	576	6,656,000

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Coffee—Sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms; quotations 16@18c gold. Sugar unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice in moderate request and demand light; choice Maryland $3 50@3 75, and

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Six copies for twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THERE is a loud call from the South for speakers in behalf of the Republican cause. Senator WILSON, whose speeches and general course have won for him general commendation, will, it is said, soon return to that field. It is the universal testimony that his labors there give promise of the best results.

THE Mexican Liberalists stand a good chance of forfeiting the good opinion of the civilized world,—and they certainly will do it, if they persist in executing on the enemy the "no quarter" barbarity they threaten. It is this, which, in spite of the good management and steady success attending the Liberal movements, throws a cloud over the character of the leaders and the cause.

THE American Industrial League has been organized in New York, with PETER COOPER for President, and a full list of Vice Presidents. The object is to combine and render effective, in resisting free trade sentiments, the various American interests. Under present auspices, it is believed that harmonious and effective action will be obtained in support of the cause of Protection.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, of South Carolina, has written another letter, wherein he bears witness to the fact that the efforts of Senator WILSON are "building up a strong and powerful radical party in all the Southern States." It is of this he complains; but what he or anybody else is going to do about it, he does not seem to have a definite idea. He is of the opinion, however, that the time has arrived when something should be done. Governor PERRY does not seem to have found out that the growth of radical sentiment in the South, like emancipation and kindred measures, has come along, all in good time, as the natural consequence of the rebellion.

THE attempt to substitute License for Prohibition has failed in the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of more than two to one. The question was exhaustively discussed, and the result is a signal triumph of the Prohibitory principle as embodied in the existing law. It will be enforced as rigidly as it is possible to do it. The rate at which the terrible curse of drunkenness has increased of late, has secured for the supporters of this principle the earnest wishes of tens of thousands of those who doubt its expediency. The question is likely toenter into the next political contest in the State. While the Prohibitory principle forms no part of the creed of the Republican party, the Democrats are manœuvering in every way to obtain some advantage—and it is barely possible they will succeed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was so poor as to enlist the pity and contributions of the supporters—North and South—of the lost cause, is rich enough, it seems, to purchase a Summer residence in Canada. The fact suggests that he feels quite unconcerned as to the future, that he either does not expect to be tried, or if tried, his private and social arrangements will not be interrupted. All this aside, it is pretty well understood that the contributions referred to have made DAVIS quite a millionaire. By going to Canada and investing there he at least escapes the payment of the taxes which the Government exacts, and which every loyal man so willingly pays. It is worthy of remark that though possessed of plenty of money, Mr. DAVIS has not yet announced the amount of his contribution for the suffering poor in the South.

FOR a proceeding by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, the release of DAVIS on bail is a wonderful muddle—and not altogether creditable, some will say. Anything but a straight-forward proceeding, with an eye solely to the ends of justice, no good citizen expected. That there has been any other kind of proceeding it would not, perhaps, be proper to intimate. But, some how or other, a world of explanation and defense appears to have been deemed necessary; which, to say the least, is uncommon. Chief Justice CHASE asserts his surprise—he did not dream anything of the sort was going on, although it was notorious that Mr. GREELEY and the rest of them had gone to Richmond to go bail for DAVIS, and that everybody knew the release of the man was at hand. Independent of everything, it seems to us nobody knowing Judge UNDERWOOD as well as the Chief Justice did, should plead surprise at his doings. The Chief Justice, it seems, has given up his idea of not holding courts where civil authority is not fully restored, and will shortly proceed to North Carolina and hold Circuit Court there. It is to be hoped he will bring round in Richmond to try Mr. DAVIS.

A BEGINNING has been made in Philadelphia by the right sort of men for the accomplishment of a most important object—an improvement in the character of candidates for public office. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Republican party has been held in that city, and their deliberations exhibited the necessity of commencing the work of reform in the primary nominating assemblies. This every body knew before, but none did it. This company of gentlemen, not being themselves candidates for office, but having the credit of the party, and the good of city and State at heart, propose a plan of reform, which is as follows:

The nominating meetings shall not be held in Summer, but in Autumn, when citizens will be more likely to attend. They shall be held in the day time and not at evening, and in the usual polling places rather than taverns. It is proposed also that there shall be a registry of the Republican voters, and none but such allowed to vote in the nomination of candidates. The object of candinates is to be made in the same way as the final election is conducted, persons being previously selected as judges and inspectors.

These are the principal measures proposed, which, it is believed, would bring forward candidates for office, with better assurance of their being fit men, than we have had heretofore. The plan commends itself to every good citizen. Often the voter does not know anything about the candidate, sometimes he knows nothing favorable and sometimes enough that is the reverse. But as he has been nominated—though by whom he knows not—he must vote for him or throw away his vote.

WHEN Mr. GREELEY issued his first apology—we must call it such—saying that he did not officiously "thrust himself" into the business, but "went to Richmond and signed the bond, simply *because the leading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important*," we thought him forgetful of his past action on that subject. If he was, he has since recalled it to mind, and made an argument from it to prove to his impugners in the Union League, that there was nothing "novel, unexpected or astounding in his conduct in the matter." Had he made this statement in the other paper, instead of referring to the wish of the prisoner's counsel, for which we fail to see, even yet, any good reason, all would have been plain and consistent. As it stands, one reason being assigned in the one paper and a different one in the last, there appears to be a twist in it. Still, we agree with Mr. GREELEY that he is not, as an individual, responsible to the League or anybody else for his private action, and that he did right in asserting his independence. The assailing of a man for his private opinions and action by anybody and everybody that see fit to do it, is a tyranny and an intolerable bore and nuisance.

THE immigration coming to this country from Ireland, the present year, is larger than at any previous time. According to representations from the ports of their embarkation and those where they land, the numbers are prodigious. It appears like a transfer, under some mighty decree, of the entire mass of the population in some sections. The south of Europe never saw, in past ages, such huge masses of stranger people coming among them. It furnishes a study for philosophers and for politicians. It has already attracted the attention of working men, apprehensive of an excess in the supply of labor and a consequent reduction of wages from this source. The effect of so sudden and enormous an increase of people, who, of course, will be clamoring for a vote within a short time under Democratic auspices, is a subject well worthy of consideration by philosophic politicians, if there are any of that genius among us. The infusion of so large a new and raw element can scarcely fail to be perceptible in the population, especially in cities where Irish emigrants show a disposition to gather and remain, instead of spreading into the rural districts, and engaging in agricultural pursuits. The distinctive character, ideas and manners also are less likely to change, in assimilation to those of American people, when they come and continue in the same associations that they have before had. We look upon their exodus from their old homes and their rushing hither as a phenomenon in human history. And as such, its consequences both on themselves and the country must be contemplated with profound interest, not unmixed with apprehension.

THE colored people in Alabama recently held a State Convention in Mobile, and one of the things they did was to issue an address. For directness and pungency, we have not in a good while seen its equal,—and we can safely infer that if in all things else the colored population perceive things as clearly as they do in this address, no great concern need be felt about them. For instance, touching the efforts of the Democrats to obtain their votes, they say:

"Another fact should be born in mind. While a few Conservatives are making guarded promises to us, the masses of that party are utterly lying and doing all they can to made the 'D——d niggers stay in their place.' If we were, therefore, to join that party, it would be simply as servants and not as equals. Another reason we needed our votes might treat us decently, but the great majority would expect us to stay at home until election day, and then vote as our employers directed. This we respectfully decline doing. It seems to us safest to have as little a possible to do with those men that the vast majority who delight to abuse us. They are nearly or quite all to be found in the ranks of the opposition party."

Of the prospect in Alabama they take the following hopeful view:

"We can cast 75,000 Republican votes, and if the Republican party can, as is said, take between 20,000 and 30,000 more, our majority will be overwhelming. So completely, indeed, will be our victory, that our opponents will become disheartened unless they can do this—and we must be needed out votes might be guard against. The most effectual method of preventing us from voting is to intimidate us, and then get—never to hold separate political meeting—or canvass. If may take some time for us to get to political meetings, but by persistent and honest endeavor will overcome all obstacles."

Of themselves they speak plainly and indicate unreservedly their expectations:

"In nominating tickets before we expect there will be no discriminations on account of color by either party, but that the most capable and honest will always be put in nomination. We understand full well that our people are too deficient in education to be generally qualified to fill the higher offices, but when qualified men are found they must not be rejected for being black. The lack of education, which is the consequence of our long servitude, and which so diminishes our powers for good, should not be allowed to characterize our children when they come upon the stage of action, and if we therefore earnestly call upon every member of the Republican party to demand the establishment of a thorough system of common schools throughout the State. It will be our only security for the future. And now, with our eyes fixed upon the future emblem of our national greatness, and our hearts lifted in gratitude to God, we submit our cause to the good people of Alabama, and commend it to the favor of the Most High."

THE SILLY DREAM.

One would think it about time for our Southern brethern to wake up, or stop dreaming, or to stop telling their silly dreams connected with the lost cause. But it seems, that all the shaking they have had for their morbid somnambulistic pranks, has not aroused them to a perception of their true condition. Some of their sapient oracles insist still that they can be independent if they will go the right way to work. We have great faith in work, as a repairer of damages done to fortunes, and as a path to personal independence. But that a community, especially large and organized society, can live independently, or live at all, on mere work, history and common sense afford us no reason for believing.

The idea inculcated by these wiseacres is, that the States or people living within the boundaries of the lately evaporated Confederacy, by industrious activity in agriculture and manufactures, and by total inaction in political and civil affairs, may gain such wealth and prosperity and power as will make them absolutely independent. The independence of isolation, or isolation as identical with independence, is the hermit's dream. It may be realized by the hermit, on roots and parched corn, and by the South on hog and hominy. But *power*—the great object of ambition, is not attained by this process. A proud and pouting inaction might secure contempt and oblivion, but it requires an inactivity of more masterly qualities to attain position and power.

It seems also to be totally forgotten that neither agriculture, nor manufactures, nor any other kind of productive industry can thrive without the protection of good government. But good government has something to do, besides the protection of its citizens. It has functions to perform for the public good, and wholesome ends to accomplish, which do not admit of the withdrawal of large numbers of citizens from participating therein. The Union is an organization embracing those States whose dreaming politicians would have them follow into a sort of political syncope.

These States must be represented by somebody in the General Government. Revenues are to be raised, and taxes on all classes are the approved mode of equalizing them, and to the sanitary condition—to mention no other quality—of the food exposed for sale. Common taste, decency and health concur in demanding, and especially as the heats of Summer and the threatenings of cholera approach, the rigid enforcement of these demands in our market houses.

Convenience is another consideration in going to market. A market in the second story of a building, imposing on some thousands of people, two or three times a week, the necessity of ascending and descending a long flight of stairs, can hardly be said to fulfill reasonable expectations on the score of public convenience. Neither is it fair or sensible to demand of one market, which was located for the convenience of a place of, perhaps, three or four thousand inhabitants, that it should equally well subserve the convenience of a large city of a hundred thousand. Much of the inconvenience of going to Pittsburgh's single market is attributable to its being the single one. Carrying a market basket to the distant parts of the city is not a convenience. The institution of express wagons, for the purpose, we rank among the humane ones—a comparatively recent one in Pittsburgh. No doubt, it is the offspring of sympathy for the female race of marketers, or springs from respect for our civilization which, in other departments, refuses to make mothers and wives perform the work of beasts of burden. But there is a better way, long and universally in use in Eastern cities. The meat dealers invariably have their carts, with boys to manage them, at the markets, and they transport, for their regular customers, *all* their marketing to their homes, in season for the preparation of dinner. This is little inconvenience to the butcher, a great relief to the housekeeper, and no loss or additional expense to anybody. If half a dozen butchers in our market should adopt this custom, they would make money so fast that all the rest would follow the example for the sake of sharing the profit.

THE TAX QUESTION.

A parade of figures is presented, by those fond of gloomy prospects and those having party interests to favor by this method, to show that the taxation in the United States is, at this time, higher than in any other part of the world. Comparisons are made and exhibited between the rate for each inhabitant for our country and that in other countries, with the excess decidedly on our side. We have not tested the accuracy of these comparisons, as we should feel bound to do, if the correctness of them was involved in the decision of the real question. But, admitting their correctness, or, in other words, that our people are paying higher taxes than those of other countries, the use made of this, in the classes of party politicians who harp upon it, to produce discontent among people and to injure the dominant party in the administration, is utterly illogical and deceptive.

It must be borne in mind that we have just emerged from the greatest internal war known in history, which has necessarily involved vast expense to the Government, that is, to the people of the United States. To this the taxes are owing. Now, instead of being alleged as a fault of the loyal party and Government, by those in opposition to both, it should rather be charged upon themselves, since they are the guilty parties which have brought this indebtedness upon the nation. Again, comparing our taxes with those of other nations, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of our revenues goes to the *payment* of the national debt, while those of foreign nations are expended for current expenses and interest, leaving national indebtedness as a permanent burden upon the people. This is a great difference, which people should consider. Their tax money goes in part to the *liquidation* of the debt, and of course, promises in time to extinguish it altogether.

If anything further is needed to show the injustice of party slang about taxes, we might adduce the noble sentiment cherished in every loyal bosom and often expressed, that the Union, free government, and the progress of liberty and civilization, are worth all the money it has cost to defend and maintain them. And finally, we add that the mean and disingenuous attacks on the finances of the government which are often met with, in a certain class of journals, are indicative of the same disposition as that which led to the imposition of this heavy indebtedness on the nation. It is a burden, undoubtedly, but not so heavy and galling a one as bondage to slaveholders in league with an unprincipled Northern party would have been. And it is some support and affords some strength to bear it cheerfully, that we have a Union left, a Government, peace, law, liberty, and that the burden will be growing lighter and the nation stronger every revolving year.

ARE WE IN A WAR?

The question is naturally suggested by the formal announcement, without any disguise or attempt at secrecy, that Canada is to be invaded or threatened with invasion, from the territory of the United States. A formidable expedition of thirty thousand armed men, is said to be planned, and the force under orders to carry it into execution. Is this civil? Is it the style of civilization which the good people of the United States are willing to own and indorse? Our country is at peace with Canada, and, as we have often said, when there is cause for going to war with those neighbors, the United States will not be beholden to the Fenian, nor to any other volunteer society, for the declaration or the beginning of it.

We had supposed that this mischievous and impertinent barbarism had hidden itself under its former ignominy and disappointments, and that the unfortunate classes fleeced by it had withdrawn from it their contributions, that the men were employing themselves more usefully than in making raids into a peaceful country, and the women spending their money more wisely. And even now, we are half inclined to regard the announcement as but a malicious endeavor to alarm the women and children on the borders of Canada. The promises, direct or implied, to abstain from such unenlightenly conduct, if the Fenian prisoners should be spared, are disregarded, if those annoyances are really to be renewed. We hope our government will vindicate its civilization, to say no more, by keeping faithfully and enforcing truly all treaty stipulations.

GOING TO MARKET.

The market of a city suggests very different ideas to one who visits it as a place of observation merely, from what it does to another who resorts to it for making purchases. We mean the market, not as embracing all the buying and selling from estate the most substantial to fancy stocks the most unsubstantial of commodities, but as specially devoted to the sale and purchase of the daily subsistence—the place to which the "hand to mouth" mode of living in cities obliges every housekeeper to go at least twice a week.

To say nothing of the antecedent anxieties on the score of money and prices, the amount of money—Government having settled all difficulties about the kind—the first requisite reasonably looked for in the market place, where food is the commodity sold, is a decent degree of *cleanliness*. Contact with dirt is no recommendation of a beaf-steak, or a roll of butter, whether the dirt be supplied by the package, the table or the vender's hands. Dirt in a volatile state is not so easily avoided, and is, therefore, not so inexcusable in a market. Earth, pulverized under the feet and raised in clouds by the walking about through the market, of some thousands of people for three or four hours, we venture to call, in despite of chemical punctilios, volatile dirt, dirt in a flying condition, till it settles down on the meat, the butter, and the rest of the articles. And no one of observant habits will deny that smells are the embodiment of dirt, sometimes, as well as the representatives of it. And these present it it in a form admirably fitted to mingle with the juices of meat, suspended in it for hours. The demands of cleanliness, then, extend to the walls, ceilings and floors of the market, to the dress of those who stand there as regular dealers, to the air of the apartment, to the sanitary condition—to mention no other quality—of the food exposed for sale. Common taste, decency and health concur in demanding, and especially as the heats of Summer and the threatenings of cholera approach, the rigid enforcement of these demands in our market houses.

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BALTIMORE AS A SEABOARD CITY.

The rapid increase of the commerce of Baltimore, has impressed itself on the mind of every observing person. Nor is there any doubt as to the cause—a railway system owned and controlled in the interest of the city—a system that has no divided allegiance, such as has that with which Philadelphia is so encumbered. Baltimore has an outward commerce simply because she reaches out a long and strong arm for the trade of the great producing West. Paragraphs like the following, which we find in the Baltimore *Commercial*, are the necessary consequences of such a policy:

"So it is, then, that whilst complaints have been almost unceasing of 'dullness' at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, yet the superior facilities here, to which we have referred, of communication with the great West, have even brought importers to send their ships to Hampton Roads to 'await orders:' and when, as frequently happens, the 'orders' are sent to unlade at this port for the reason mentioned above, we begin indeed to realize the advantages conferred upon us by a commanding position as a seaboard city, in connection with railroad communications with lightning trains, ample enough to enable us to profit by these advantages."

WHIPPING CHILDREN.

An indignation meeting is called in Springfield, Mass., to consider "the unmerciful cruelty, wanton barbarity, and other heinous crimes in the public schools." This is a dark picture of the highest civilization the race has yet reached; and no question is of more importance than that of corporeal punishment in schools and elsewhere. The time has scarcely gone by, when the whipping post stood at the door of the court of justice, when the cat-o'-nines, or rope's end inforced discipline in armies and navies, when the husband chastised his wife with a rod not more than an inch round. The whipping of criminals, soldiers, sailors, wives and apprentices was thought necessary to the end of justice and proper discipline, by millions of men who had no malice to warp their judgments. More, no doubt, acted according to their best light in making, sustaining and executing these laws; and yet, to us, how barbarous they all appear! Experience proves that the sailor is a better sailor since the cat-o'-nine tails was thrown overboard; the soldier a better soldier without the gauntlet; the wife a better wife without the rod. And why should the child be an exception? The boy is father to the man, and the blow which degrades the one will not elevate the other. The best and most successful teachers teach without the rod. The most intelligent and affectionate parents govern without it. No class in this country beat their children so cruelly as the Freedmen. Less the intelligence, less the cultivation, the more and heavier the blows. There is something frightful in the thought of violence to little children. Their dependence, their tenderness, their helplessness appeal so strongly for protection that a blow to one is shocking to our senses. We have had much talk of the rights of man, and of woman's rights; but the rights of children are calling aloud, and in vain, for advocates. The man or woman, in the place of authority, who cannot govern a child without beating it, cannot govern him or herself, and is unfit to have power over anything that has life and sensibility to pain. The race has probably not yet reached that age when corporeal punishment can be totally done away, but is it too soon to ask that the whipping of children shall be regulated, if it cannot be prohibited, as that of criminals and wives once was, by prescribing the kind of weapon and number of blows? Much as we are shocked at the statute on wife-whipping, in the old Saxon law, it was an advance on the customs of the age. Before that limiting clause a man whipped his wife with whatsoever weapon he thought fit, and when the more humane and intelligent restained the brutal practice, by describing "a rod not more than an inch round," it was a merciful limitation, by the community, of absolute despotism by the ignorant and cruel. Why should not the more humane and intelligent men of to-day limit, if they will not totally abolish, the absolute despotism of brutal parents, by describing the size of the rod and number of blows which may be used in correcting, *alias* hardening, a child? We talk of the cruelty of slaveholders, but that of our child whipping is no less revolting.

LOYAL Americans will scarcely feel much sorrow for the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, a firm said to have been the main stay of the rebellion, and to have done a large business in blockade running during the war, which dragged them down with the lost cause.

A LASTING union has been effected, in the Old School General Assembly—between two loving hearts. The grave ecclesiastical proceedings gave place, on Thursday, to a marriage ceremony, the Pastor of the church at which the Assembly meets, having requested the suspension. It was, no doubt, a pleasant little episode, especially to the happy pair. The Assembly immediately after was addressed by a delegate from the New School, with reference to the friendly intercourse and contemplated union of the bodies—very appropriate.

THE Chicago *Times* reads the Baptists, now in convention in that city, a long lecture, on the duty of union and brotherly love. A conciliatory spirit toward the South is insisted upon. The Methodists are rebuked, Presbyterians scold-rebuked, Catholics admonished, Episcopalians semi-commended, and Baptists variously exhorted to "assist in rebuilding what they themselves were active in tearing down." The Baptists will, doubtless, be duly grateful to the *Times* for its advice.

THE question of opening the Public Library on Sunday is again agitated in Boston. The Trustees have voted that it is practicable to open between two and ten P. M. on Sunday—but the question rests with the City Council. Free reading rooms and free churches, it is argued, are not only practicable but essential to the welfare of a large community, and though an innovation, the proposition is likely to be carried.

THE London *Spectator* says a story is afloat, and by some believed, to the effect that Mr. Seward has been negotiating for the purchase of all British America, and "is only holding out for Vancouver's Island." The N. Y. *Times*, which has frequently evinced superior knowledge of affairs in the State Department, thinks the story "is in advance of truth;" that while in recent diplomatic passages this matter may have been broached, it is altogether nonsensical to suppose the thing has gone so far as the *Spectator* seems to think. The *Times* hopes it will be brought about before Mr. Seward retires.

LADIES who travel on the Pennsylvania Central complain of the screen recently erected inside the door of their waiting room, at the depot, in Pittsburgh. While waiting they are generally watching for some friend or package, and being unable, as before, to see who passes to and from the cars, are obliged to sit in the outer room, stand in the door, or risk not seeing the person expected. They also complain that there is no one at the station to receive packages for the accommodation trains, and that baggage masters, especially of the Johnstown train, will not receive a package, no matter how well the party may be known, unless he or she comes personally. This is often a serious inconvenience, especially when it rains.

RESIGNED THEIR APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. Kern and Dehaven, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Philadelphia, were appointed assessors of the bank tax in that city, but it having been ascertained that the appointments were unconstitutional, they have resigned. In explanation of the appointment of members of the Legislature to these new and incrative positions, the *Bulletin* says: "There does not appear to have been any intention to violate the Constitution, either by the appointers or appointees, but the appointments were simply the result of a loose fashion of considering the Legislature defunct after the regular adjournment in the Spring."

THE South Carolina people are disgusted with General Sickles for forbidding them to convert their corn into whisky, and compelling the firemen to salute the Stars and Stripes. He might at least permit them to make the yellow corn into one of the "necessaries of life." A considerable quantity of this has been sent down by the Relief Societies, to the people who are starving, and as they are unable to eat it they might be allowed to drink it. General Sickles has notified relief committees to send white corn, as Southern people will not eat the yellow variety. Comparatively little white corn is raised North, and when we contribute to the necessities of the poor we must give such as we have. If they cannot take it in a solid form why not let them make it fluid?

SOME one criticising the choir in Beecher's church says that during prayer and the reading of the scriptures, "they clatter, giggle, slide up to each other with a familiarity out of place in the parlor, and doubly so in the house of God. Sometimes one or two seem to get into a temporary 'pet' with the organist, and sit off looking daggers. Then the process of reconciliation, with its billing and cooing and glancing, and final restoration to good humor, furnish sufficient visible flirtation to piece out a chapter of Miss Braddon's nonsense." That is by no means the only choir who enact such scenes for their own amusement, or that of the congregations for whom they

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

"MANY CITIZENS"—A gentleman who is well known to our readers as the person who issues calls for meetings, has requested us to inquire the price of men, women and children in Pittsburgh, if there is any law in this State requiring landlords to pay for the tenants that suffocate. He suggests that probably it was the privilege of suffocation, and not the tenants, for which Mr. Hunter paid the $600. He thinks that if it was, there would be a price according to degree, say, for instance, suffocation unto torpidity, $5,000; suffocation unto typhoid, for $1,000, &c. "Many Citizens" says that every landlord, who builds a house without providing means for ventilation, does, in fact, suffocate, to a greater or less extent, all those who inhabit said house; and that, if it is the suffocation that is paid for, there is ground for action against a very large majority of landlords. We have no means of settling the questions he asks; would be glad if "The Oldest Inhabitant" would take the subject into consideration.

THE colored people of Ohio have called a State Convention, to meet in Columbus on the 3d day of July next. The object of the Convention is to ascertain how the colored people can best assist in having the word *white* stricken from the Constitution of that State.

Senator Sumner on the Russian American Treaty.

The advance sheets of Senator Sumner's carefully revised speech, in Executive Session, on the Russian-American treaty, have been sent out. It narrates the origin of the treaty, examines the character of the possessions under different heads—its population and productions—and accompanies everything with copious references to authorities. The distinguished Senator concludes his elaborate speech as follows:

As these extensive possessions, constituting a corner of the continent, pass from the Imperial Government of Russia they will naturally receive a new name. They will be no longer Russian America. How shall they be called? Clearly any name thrown out from classical history or from individual invention will be little better than a misnomer or a nickname unworthy of such an occasion. Even if taken from our own history it will be of doubtful taste. The name should come from the country itself. It should be indigenous, aboriginal, one of the autochthons of the soil. Happily such a name exists, which is as proper in sound as in origin. It appears from the report of Cook, the illustrious navigator, to whom I have so often referred, that the euphonious name now applied to the peninsula which is the continental link of the Aleutian chain was the sole word used originally by the native islanders "when speaking of the American continent in general, which they knew perfectly well to be a great land." It only remains that, following these natives, whose places we are now ours, we, too, should call this "great land"—Alaska.

Another change must be made without delay. As the settlements of this coast came *first* from Russia, bringing with the Russian flag Western time, the day is earlier by twenty-four hours than them than with us, so that their Sunday is our Saturday, and the other days of the week are all one day behind ours. This must be rectified according to the national meridian, so that within this part of our common country there shall be everywhere the same generous rule and the prevailing harmony—than four hundred and three weeks, and find that I bear the strain and labor very well; everything, therefore, is hopeful for the future."

—Santa Anna, now an old man of seventy years, has been spending the winter on Staten Island. He appears to be nearly a little less than a million and has given up all connection with Mexican politics.

—General Sherman, in writing to secure a passage for his daughter's friend, Miss Linton, in the excursion to the Holy Land, bespoke "nice berths" for the young ladies, but said he was "able to stow himself away in any fashion." Mrs. Sherman's friend of the sea prevents her going. The General soon, we hear, he has made seven voyages around Cape Horn to California.

—Sophie Kelkler, a black-eyed little French girl of Fort Wayne, Indiana, last Wednesday, May 16, was married to a Samuel Quirk, a revolver, by permission to a magistrate's office, and compelled him to marry her then and there, under penalty of having the contents of the weapon ooze out. The marriage, however, is declared to be closed at Fort Wayne. He "fit out" as soon as the ceremony was completed.

—The Buffalo *Express* tells the following hard one: "Mr. —— might have been seen yesterday drawing his infant in a baby chaise up Main street, accompanied by his wife. Now, as sights are common enough, but when it is stated that *father* combines ninety years of age, his wife but seventeen, and the baby eight months, it must be confessed that a new phase is put upon the matter. Such, however, is the fact. The venerable father looked with an elastic step, and the youthful mother seemed to be as happy as mortal could be in this unlawful union, while the baby smiled and crowed in ecstacy of delight."

—The appointment of Mr. Bancroft was made exclusively by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward did not even know of his selection, as has been stated. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft is fully conversant with Prussian history and politics, and has long been acquainted with the German as the English language.

—Miss Harriet Beecher Stowe bought three hundred acres of land near Jacksonville, some time ago, and planted it with orange shrubs; and she can sell it now for twice the amount paid for it. With an average yield the crop is said to be the most profitable one raised in the South. Mrs. Stowe has heavenly vegetables at will almost. Water melons and canteloupes were in market at Jacksonville on May 6, while green peas, black berries and such things were already almost past their season.

—During the past year a large hotel has been built in Georgetown, D. C., which is about to be opened under the auspices of no less noted a personage than Robert J. Walker. He is to be assisted in this new business by a son and son-in-law, and their intention is to make the house the most quiet, comfortable and fashionable home for families to be found in the District. Fifty years ago the great tavern which stood upon the site of the present edifice was frequented by John Randolph, who, with his numerous servants in livery, and horses and carriages, gave the place a world-wide reputation. Mr. Walker, while he was Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Senator is about to prove to the world that "he can keep a hotel."

—It has been asserted that Mr. Davis was indignant that Mr. Botts should be one of his bondsmen. On the contrary, Mr. Botts authorizes this statement: "Before venturing to become bailsman for Jefferson Davis, he asked Mr. Charles O'Connor to inquire of him (Davis) if he had any objection; and his most determined opponent, his life-long political foe, should, in a spirit of generosity and magnanimity, become one of the bail bond. Mr. Davis expressed no reluctance, but, on the contrary, was rather well pleased with the magnanimity of the offer." A short interview followed, described by Mr. Botts as being "as soothing as anything in the dignity of gallantry."

—General C. C. Washburne, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, will shortly sail for Europe. He proposes first to visit the Paris Exposition, but will soon come to and make quite a tour of the European continent, consuming three or four months.

A Rochester correspondent of the *Liberal Christian* says the Rev. Dr. Anderson has decided to decline the Presidency of Brown University. The citizens of Rochester are going to build Dr. Anderson a residential mansion, and the New York merchants a liberal aid to the University, on condition of his remaining at the head of the institution.

Commodore Vanderbilt has nearly completed his seventy-first year, but his eye is not yet dim nor his natural force abated in the least. Of his thirteen children, nearly all have become parents, and one of his grandsons has recently come of age.

—The British *Medical Journal's* Paris correspondent writes: "I must say that there is no truth whatever in the rumor current here and in the English papers, that the Empress is suicidal."

—Mr. Youatt, the famous veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of nitrate of silver, rubbed into the wound, will positively prevent hydrophobia in the most confirmed cases.

—Mr. Beecher, appealing to the people for the Southern relief fund, said: "My sister, Mrs. Stowe, has just returned from a two months' journey in Florida and Georgia. She heard there such horrible tales of suffering among the educated and cultivated that sometimes my heart beats could I relate them as she told them to me."

—Little "All Right," the boy member of the Japanese troupe of jugglers, is as much the fashion in New York as Tommy. The aristocracy borrow him for a afternoon that he can be spared from the children's hour to play with. On Thursday this new human toy was "loaned" to Peggoti Work of City and Eastern Knickerbocker families, to delight the youngsters.

—Dr. Bellows recently remarked that the one great peril of American society is the lack of manly, independent thinking, and individual conscience. Personal aspiration gets lowered to a popular standard. An average and compromised pattern of character is thrust on us by a tyrannical, hasty and unreasonable public opinion.

—A "Mrs. S. W." sent a telegram to her absent minister, as follows: "Come home to marry M. E. Smart Thursday morning." As he got it, it read, "Come home to marry *me. Start* Thursday morning."

—The Boston *Commonwealth* has the following: Wendell Phillips is the son of the first Mayor of Boston, born in affluence and possessed of a scholarly education. His commanding talents and eminent social position would have enabled him to grasp almost any position of political power or profit. Rufus Choate once said that he never met him at the bar, in the forum, or on the street but he felt like taking off his hat in deference to his superior attainments. Thirty years ago Mr. Phillips stepped aside from the popular praise and enthusiasm which then were beginning to bestow upon him, and brought his splendid talents, his fame and fortune a sacrifice on New England culture, and laid them upon the altar of human liberty. His hands have never held the plough without once turning back. Such a man can afford to be criticised.

—At the Paris Exhibition active preparations are being made for the reception of the various foreign sovereigns who propose visiting it. There will be celebrations and other honors accorded them. The King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey and the Prince of Wales, all intend visiting the exhibition. This would seem to indicate anything but immediate war.

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